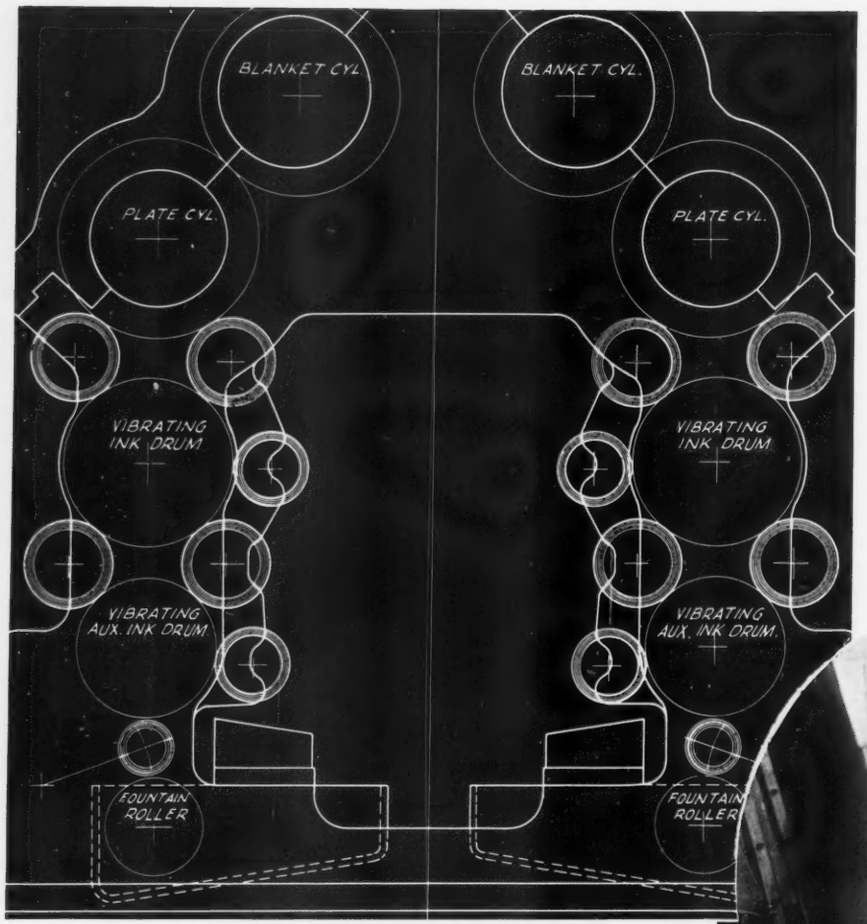
PRINTING EQUIPMENT ENGINEER

TECHNICAL PUBLICATION FOR PRODUCTION AN
ECHANICAL EXECUTIVES IN THE GRAPHIC ARTS INDUSTR



Plan of ink distribution as used on the Goss High Speed Anti-Friction Press.

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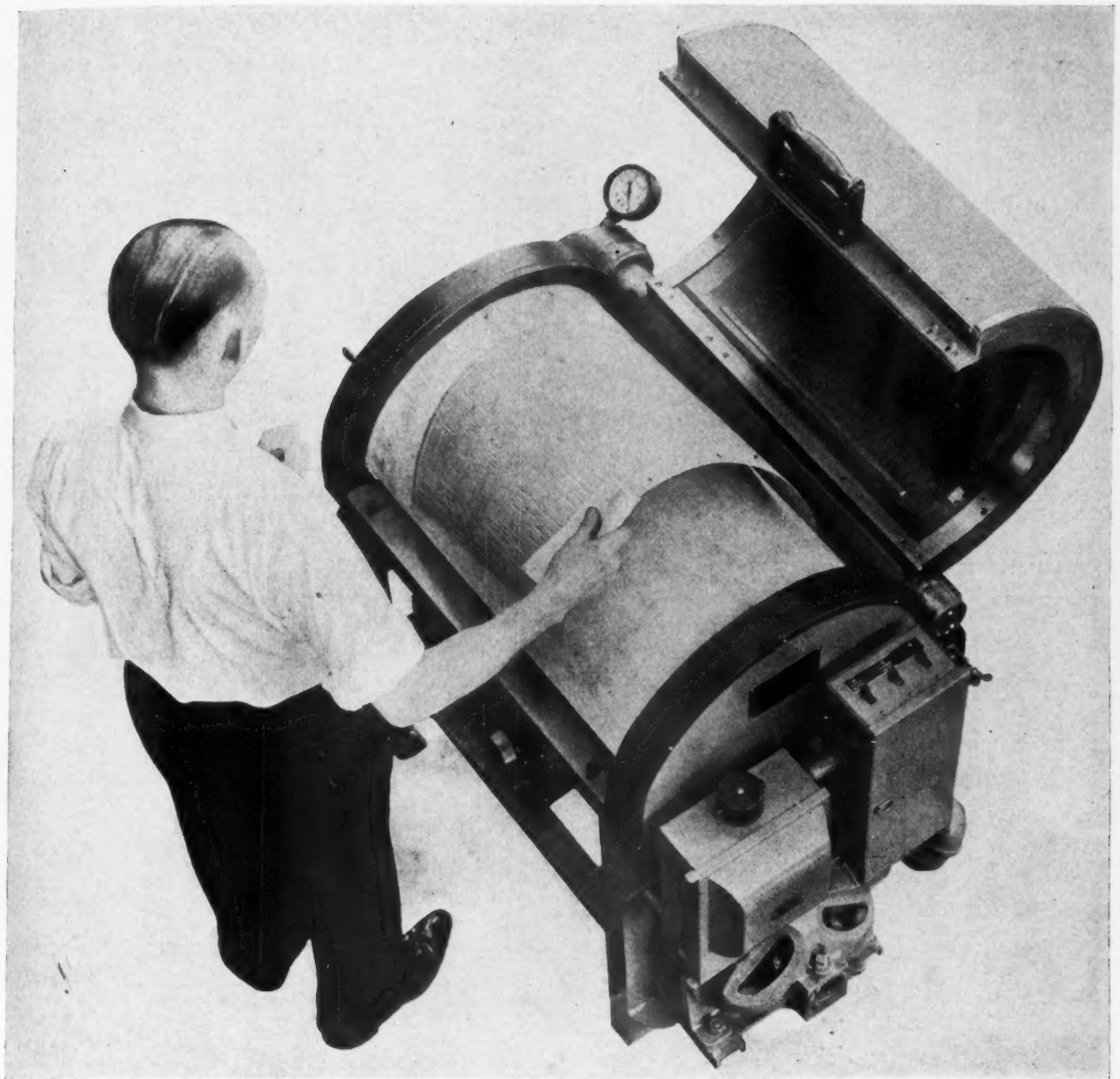

When a dry-mat is removed from The **STAHI AUTOFORMER,** it is mechanically trued up for **Casting Levels,** uniformally dried electrically on both sides, evenly shrunk and ready to produce plates with **Uniform Printing Levels** — removing the danger of **Distorted Levels,** and their **Exorbitant Costs.**

STAHI NEWSPAPER SUPPLY COMPANY, INC.

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R. HOE & COMPANY, New York, Boston, Chicago, San Francisco

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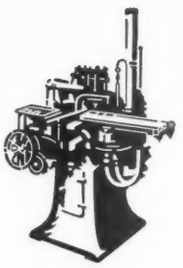
A. M. CARNEIRO & COMPANY, New York, N. Y.
TORONTO TYPE FOUNDRY COMPANY, Ltd., Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Canada

For Newspaper Display

SINGLE TYPES ARE BEST



Hand composition of single types stands alone in providing that flexibility in the selection of proper sizes of appropriate TYPE FACES, ORNAMENTS, FIGURES, etc., and their relation to each other and to the space to be occupied, without which good typography cannot be attained. Hand composition produces the most effective typographic results in the least time at the lowest total expense.

Approximately seven hundred daily newspapers in the United States and Canada now operate Monotypes for casting type and decorative and spacing material for use in setting display advertisements by hand.

These newspapers not only set better looking and consequently more effective advertisements than can possibly be produced by methods which do not include single types, but they find the Monotype System the fastest and the most economical.

* FOLDERS IN WHICH THESE MACHINES ARE ILLUSTRATED AND DESCRIBED WILL BE SENT UPON REQUEST.

*

Monotype single types in a wide assortment of type faces are available through these Monotype type-casting machines:

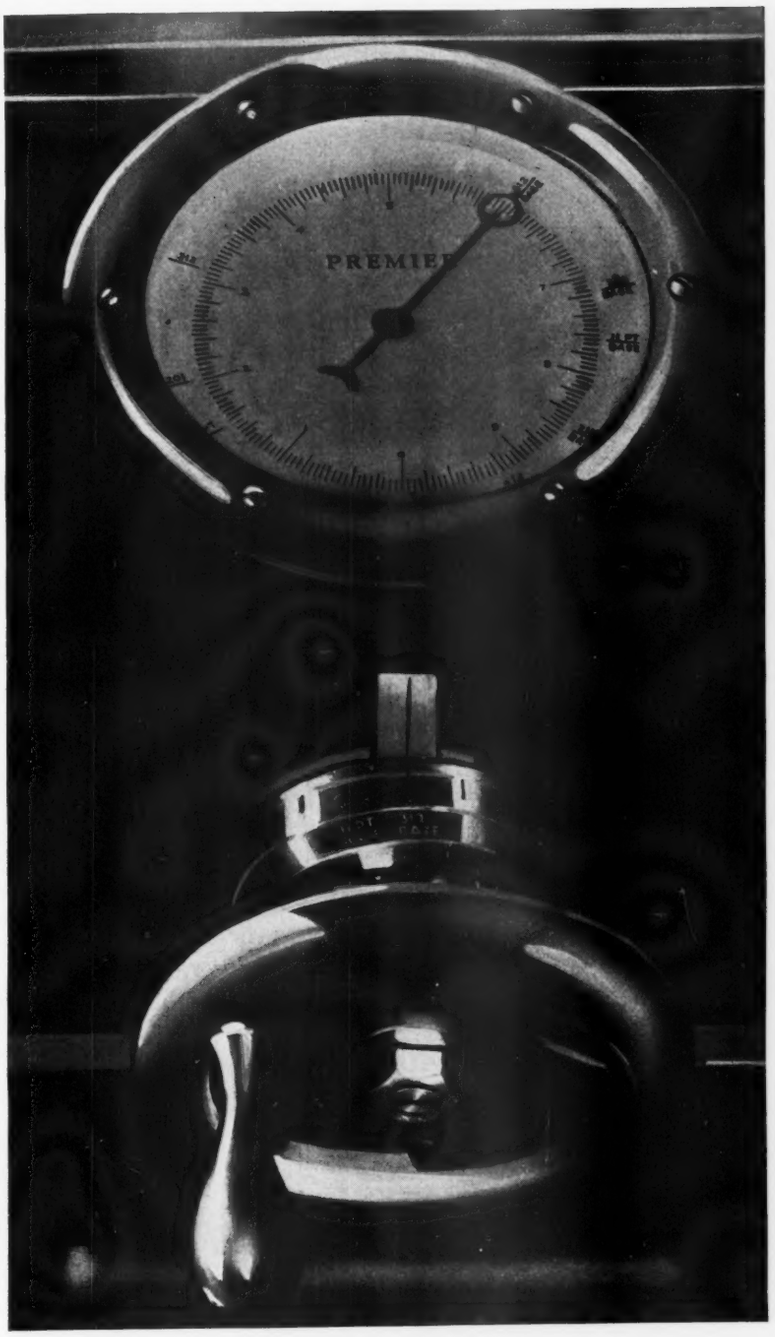
The Monotype Giant Caster
makes Type, Spaces, Ornaments, Special Figures, etc., in 14, 18, 24, 30, 36, 42, 48, 60 and 72 point body; and metal "precision" Furniture in strips, cast to any desired measure in all sizes from 14 to 72 point body.

The Monotype-Thompson Type-Caster
makes Type, Quads and Spaces, and "Quotation" Quads in all sizes from 6 to 48 point.

The Monotype Display Type-Caster
makes Type, Quads and Spaces, Ornaments, etc., in all sizes from 4 to 36 point. Can be equipped to also make Strip Rules, Leads and Slugs.

LANSTON MONOTYPE MACHINE COMPANY
24th at Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

THIS IS THE WHEEL



That sets the bed according to the dial, and rotary shaves the cuts to vanishingly small errors in the machine that Premier built. Variable speed bed travel with new 3-speed transmission. If things are rushing—shift into high — there's speed of production combined with accuracy in The Premier Rotary Shaver.

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1020 CROCKER STREET
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PORTLAND, OREGON

When you must Speed up...

YOU'LL NEED THIS PERMANENT RIGIDITY AND PERFECT PRESS ALIGNMENT

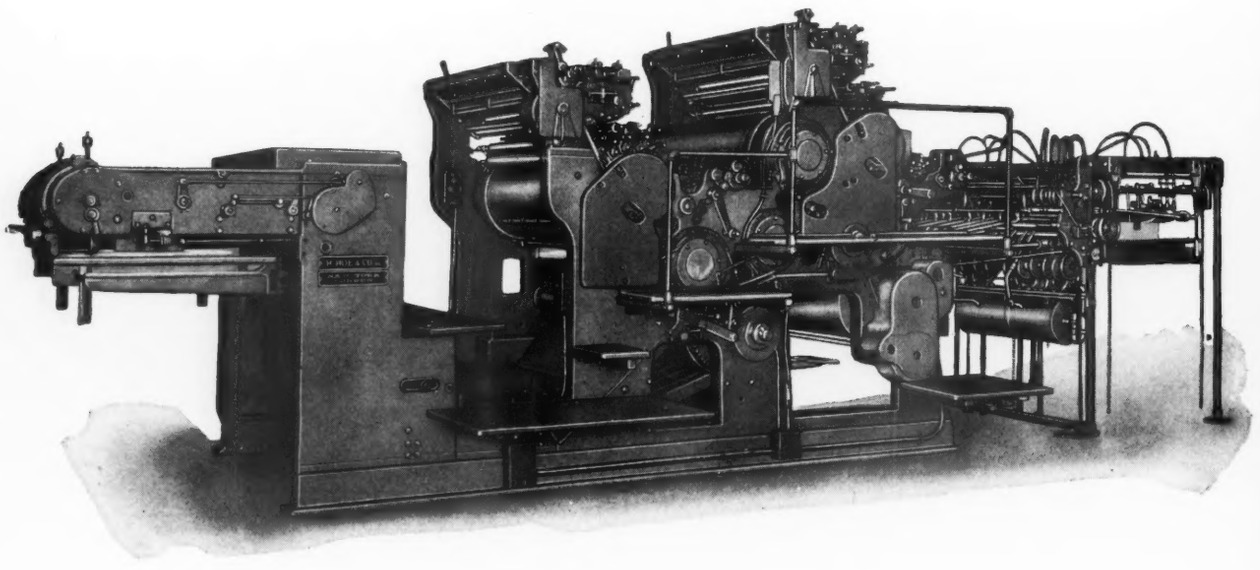
The excellent performance of the Hoe Super-Offset Press begins with its firm foundation. A rugged, one-piece bedplate . . . built with strength to spare . . . supports the press frames. Solid, unweakened, one-piece side frames, without capped openings, have strength ample to support the cylinders . . . even when they are revolving at the highest speeds.

That's the basis . . . but it's only the basis . . . of the "World's Finest Offset Press." Not only can register be maintained at the higher speeds, but it can also be adjusted as a unit under micrometer control.

Distribution of ink and water is easily controlled and can be regulated while the press is running.

That's why the Hoe Super-Offset Press can deliver, without sacrifice of quality, at the higher speeds . . . the speeds that spell higher profits.

The services of an offset expert, who can provide additional information, are at your disposal. Write.



R. HOE & Co., Inc.

• General Offices •
910 East 138th Street
(at East River)
• New York City •

BOSTON SAN FRANCISCO CHICAGO

JUNE 1936
Volume 52—No. 3

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Trade-Mark Registered U. S. Pat. Office

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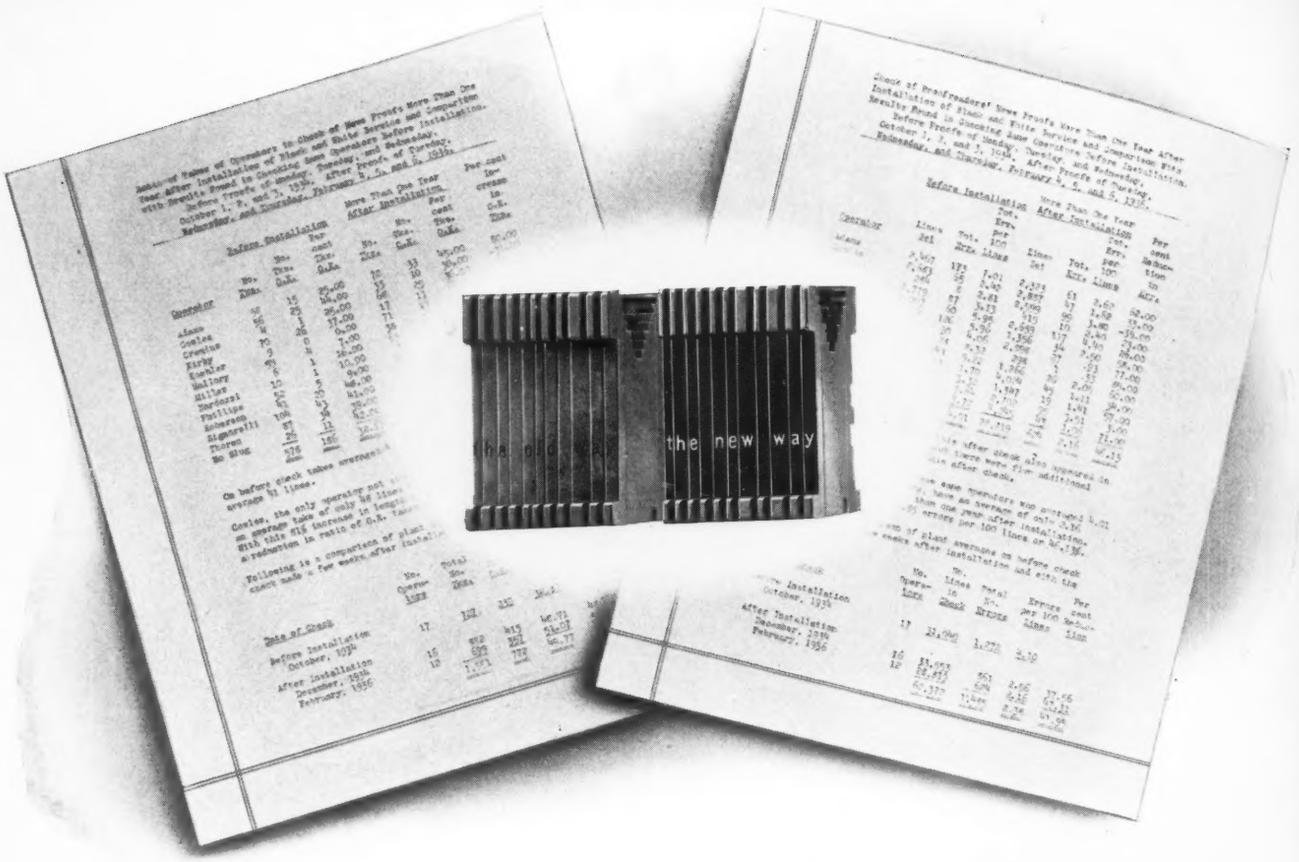

Savings effected by MATRIX CONTRAST PROVED *by accurate accounting methods*

Here are excerpts from a typical routine survey made one year after installation of Black and White MATRIX CONTRAST SERVICE:

"This survey covers 28,819 lines of news composition, in which your proofreaders marked a total of 624 errors, or an average of 2.16 errors per 100 lines. In our check before installation, errors per 100 lines averaged 4.10. Therefore, your errors are now averaging approximately 48 per cent less than they were prior to the installation of Matrix Contrast Service.

"The 28,819 lines covered in the present check were set in 699 takes. Of these takes, 357 were O.K.—51.07 per cent. On the check before installation, only 32.87 per cent of takes were O.K. Hence, there has been an increase in O.K. takes of 18.20 per 100. A tabulation of these results is shown herewith."

Painstaking surveys of this kind show the following advantages of Matrix Contrast Service in news composition:

Operators' time on original composition is increased more than four per cent.

Thirty-three per cent fewer correction lines are handled by floor men.

Forty per cent more takes can be placed in page forms without waiting for corrections. Railroaded news matter contains at least fifty per cent fewer errors of the kind apparent to the average reader.

Other important savings are effected by Matrix Contrast in ad composition. Figures on these savings will be furnished on request.

WRITE FOR PRINTED MATTER ON MATRIX CONTRAST SERVICE AND NAMES OF USERS IN YOUR VICINITY.

MATRIX CONTRAST CORPORATION

EMPIRE STATE BUILDING · NEW YORK

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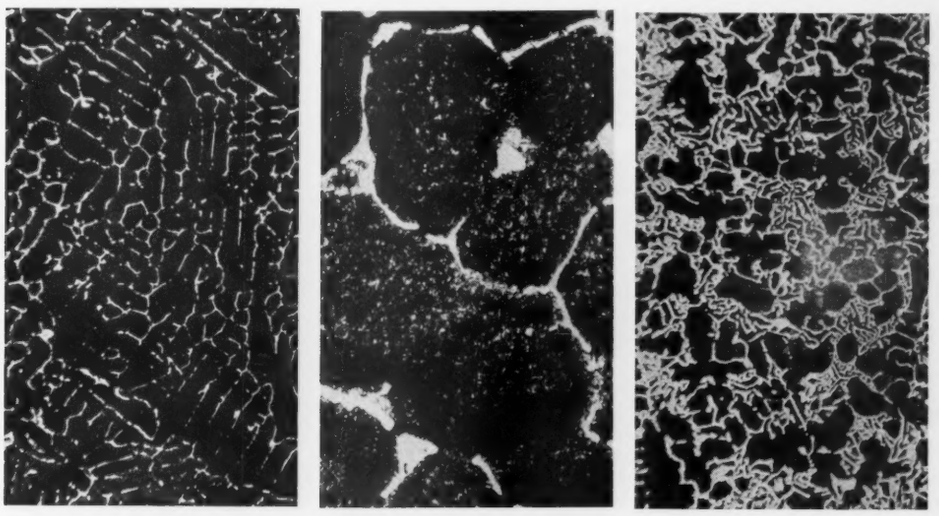


A x 100 *B* x 500 *C* x 100

Fig. 1—Micrographs of As Cast Electrotype Metal and Higher Antimony-Tin Alloy.

Electros

Treated by Hardening Method Shown to Be of Practical Use

By RALPH H. SCHWARZ *and*
J. HOMER WINKLER*

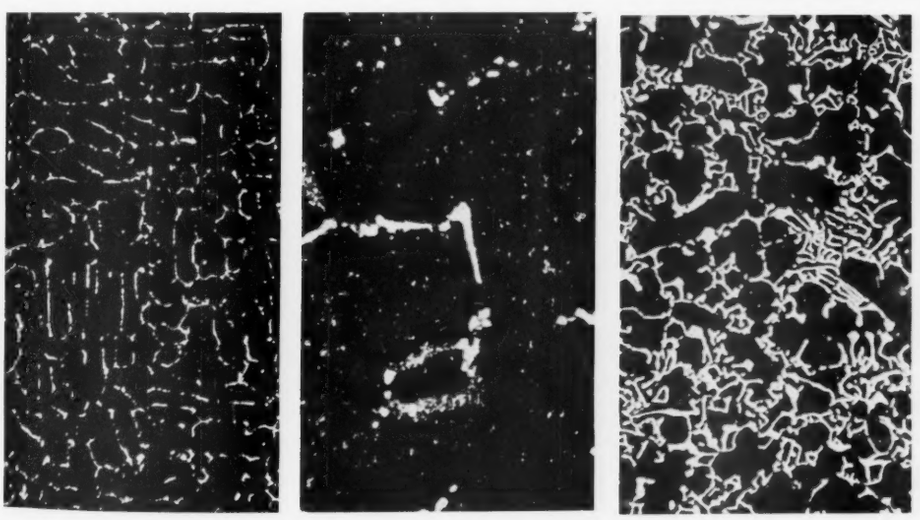
I—INTRODUCTORY

ONE of the more frequent reasons for the failure of electrotypes is mashing. This is caused by the repeated impact of excessive pressure. The mashing may be general throughout the printing surface of the plate or it may occur only on a small portion of the printing area. Some of the failures by mashing are undoubtedly due to improper handling of the plate or to accidental causes. Excessive pressure resulting from overpacking or too much underlay will cause plates to mash. Severe printing conditions on rough and hard stocks or long runs usually result in plate failure from this cause. Certain classes of electrotypes are normally subjected to greater pressure than others during use and are, therefore, more susceptible to mashing. Among them may be listed dry mat patterns, binders dies, embossing plates, and heavy shell 16-gauge electrotypes of type matter used for lead molding patterns.

The average electrotype metal consisting of lead (94%), tin (3%), has a Brinell hardness of approximately 11 as cast. Within two weeks after casting, this hardness will increase, due to the age-hardening of the metal,* to a Brinell hardness of about 14. "Age hardening" is a term used by metallurgists to describe the increase in hardness that takes place in a metal upon standing. Lead-antimony alloys are subject to age hardening. The majority of electrotypes have been used and scrapped

*The Ace Electrotype Company, Cleveland, Ohio. Abstract of paper presented before the Second Annual Meeting of the Graphic Arts Research Bureau, May 11 and 12, 1936, Washington, D. C.

*The Electrotypers Bulletin—November, 1933—p. 17—Electrotype Metal, Samuel Epstein.



A x 100 *B* x 500 *C* x 100

Fig. 2.—Micrographs of Quenched and Aged Electrotype Metal and Higher Antimony-Tin Alloy.

Heat-Treated Electros And Stereos

Messrs. Schwarz and Winkler, in their paper entitled "Heat-Treated Electros," presented before the Washington Graphic Arts Technical Conference, sum up the practical uses of hardened electrotype plates as follows:

The hardness of the average electrotype metal may be increased approximately 80% by heat treating. Electrotypes can be heat treated without affecting their printing value, thickness, or lateral dimensions, or the hardness of the electrotype shell. Such heat treated electrotypes are particularly adaptable for use as dry mat patterns, electrotype molding patterns, 16 gage electrotypes of typematter that is to be lead molded, binders dies, embossing plates and electrotypes for severe printing conditions. There is also the possibility as yet to be determined, that the increased hardness of the heat treated electrotypes may be a decided advantage in plates for high grade printing where they are used on a cylinder or a plate mounting system base. Heat treating may also help certain cases of failure of plates during a run (cracking) due to fatigue. It may also be practicable, where there is sufficient time, to use electrotype metal in casting stereotypes, heat treat the cast, finish it as electrotypes are finished and then plate the surface with nickel or chromium.

The operation is simple and the cost of heat treating the plates is sufficiently low to warrant its application in all cases where an increased ruggedness in electrotypes is desired.

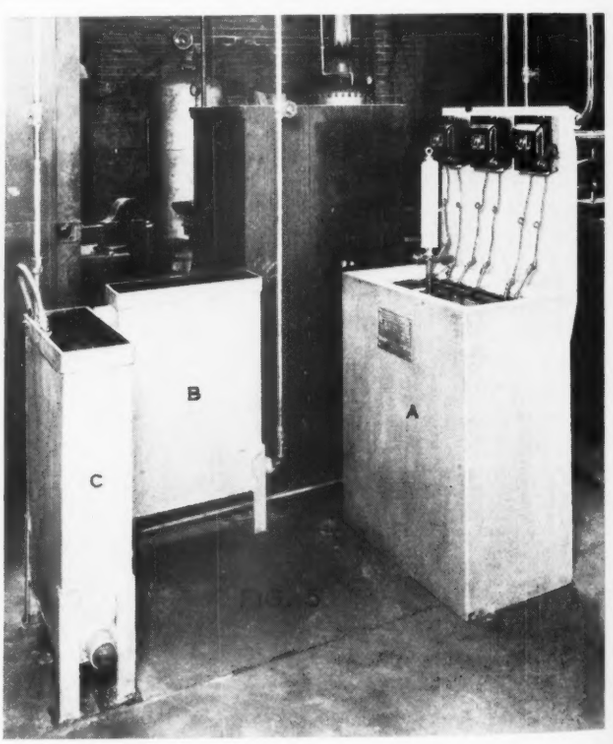
within this period of time, so that only a small percentage of the increase in the hardness of the plate could be expected from a service standpoint due to age-hardening. Electrodeposited copper, being harder than electrotype metal, the face of the shell is harder than the electrotype metal backing—in the case of a shell 0.007 in. thick the face is about 2 or 3 Brinell numbers harder than the as cast electrotype metal (Fig. 3). This improvement is also negligible. By increasing the copper shell thickness to 0.015 in. or by facing the copper shell with 0.001 in. of nickel, a second additional increase of 2 or 3 numbers in Brinell hardness can be obtained (Fig. 3). These figures appear to indicate that average electrotypes having shell thicknesses as mentioned and backed up with an alloy of electrotype metal of the approximate composition as noted, simply do not have the requisite resistance to impact and distortion. Experience indicates that an electrotype having a Brinell hardness of approximately 30 on the face of the plate is far more durable and resistant to mashing from all causes than the average plate.

It would seem that an easy way to meet this requirement would be to use a type metal of such a composition that it would have a Brinell hardness of approximately 28 as cast. However, this would be impracticable as the production costs would be unduly raised. A type metal alloy having this desired hardness would have to contain considerably more tin and antimony than is used at present in electrotype metal. It would probably have the approximate composition of a stereotype metal (lead—82.5%, tin—4.5%, antimony—13%). Such an alloy would cost much more than electrotype metal and would require the operation of a separate melting and casting unit. In addition to this, it would not be possible to use the open casting methods now in practice in electrotype foundries. Many electrotypers have tried backing up electrotype shells with harder metals but encountered difficulty in obtaining proper adhesion to the shell and with porosities due to gas bubbles and shrinkage cavities.

In the paper on "Electrotype Metal" by Samuel Epstein referred to in footnote *, he reported that electrotype metal may be hardened by a simple heat treatment. Cast specimens of electrotype metal were heated in a bath of oil to 455 deg. F. (235 deg. C.) for 15 minutes and then quenched in cold water. The electrotype metal used in his experiments had the following composition: lead—93.3%, tin—2.8%, antimony—3.8%. An increase in the Brinell hardness of the metal from 10.3 as cast, to 21.5 at the end of 48 hours was noted. Untreated specimens of the same alloy only increased in Brinell hardness from 10.3 to 11.2, within the same period, due to age-hardening. It would thus seem that the simplest, least expensive, and most effective method for obtaining the desired hardness in electrotypes, so that they will have a greater resistance to mashing, is by heat treating.

Antimony is practically insoluble in lead at room temperatures. Thus, when electrotype metal containing about 3½% antimony, is cast in the usual manner and allowed to cool slowly to room temperature, the antimony crystallizes out as separate crystals throughout the mass (lead matrix). If the alloy is heated to a temperature above room temperature, but while still solid, some antimony dissolves in the lead forming a solid solution. At just below the eutectic point of lead-antimony (477 deg. F.—247 deg. C.) an appreciable amount of antimony can dissolve in the lead, about 2.4%. On quenching the alloy from a temperature in this region, for example 455 deg. F. (235 deg. C)., at which there is no danger of melting of the alloy, about 2% of antimony can be retained in solid solution at room temperature. The antimony is in a supersaturated solid solution and this condition is not stable. The antimony, therefore, tends to precipitate out in a very fine state of dispersion on standing. It is this fine state of dispersion of the precipitate which accounts in a large measure for the increased hardness. If the same amount of antimony were precipitated in larger particles, the increase in hardness would be much less. The gradual increase of hardness of as cast electrotype metal is also due to the precipitation of very fine particles of antimony. However, on ordinary slow cooling from the casting temperature the antimony has a chance to precipitate out into

(Continued on Page 36)



View of Equipment Used in Heat Treating Electrotypes.

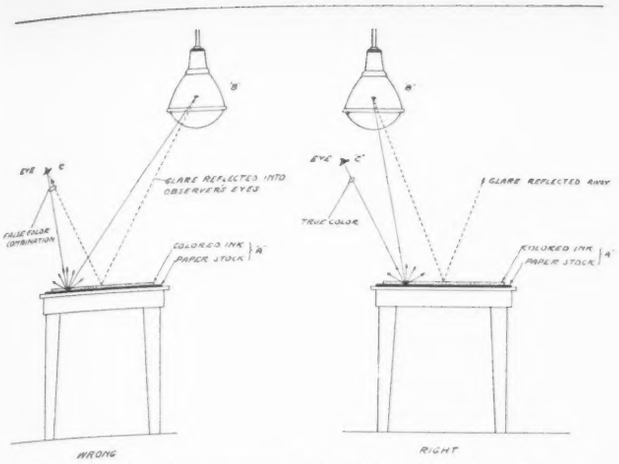


Fig. 12—(At left)—Shows incorrect position of daylight lighting fixture over inspection table.

Fig. 13—(At right)—Shows correct position. If it is impossible to move the lighting fixture as in Fig. 13, then table as in Fig. 12 must be tilted to an angle of 20 deg. to 30 deg. so reflected glare falls below eye level.

Lighting

For Printing Plant Improved by Detailed Engineering Study

II—Progress Report*

DAYLIGHT which may have a proportion of sunlight reflected from light clouds will range about 5500 deg. K. Overcast sky will range about 6000 deg. K. to 7000 deg. K. Blue skies have been measured up to 24,000 deg. K. (This high color temperature measurement by Priest was of a patch of Western sky late in the afternoon, with the sun screened out.) Experience has shown, however, that with expert colorists, daylight beyond 7000 or 8000 deg. K is "blue" and not desired for accurate color observations. The standard color temperature for color work was established by the National Bureau of Standards in 1931 as 6500 deg. K. This standard was adopted by the International Commission on Illumination at the 1931 Cambridge meeting.

A color temperature rating for artificial daylight sources is not alone sufficient. A synthetic white light can be produced which could be rated at 6500 deg. K which would be quite unsatisfactory for color work. An illustration is the wide use of cobalt-colored glass, which on white surfaces appears to match good daylight, but which because of its seriously unbalanced spectrum, with high transmission in the red, will actually distort many commonly-used colors to a greater extent than a bare Mazda lamp. These light sources can be properly graded on a color temperature basis although differing widely in spectral composition and visibility values to corresponding colors in natural daylight.

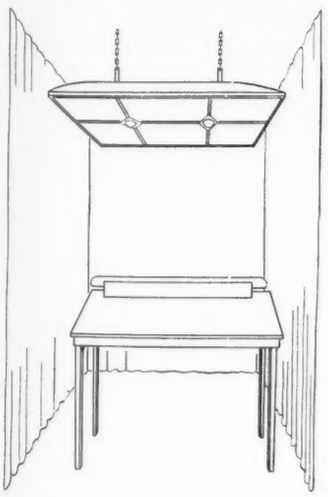
Leaving out the extremes it may be said that in general the artist or photo-engraver works under light which centers somewhere around 6000 deg. K.

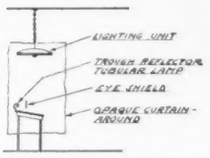
The colors as they were mixed and as they appeared to these people and to the customer is what the printer must duplicate if possible. It is obvious that the ideal situation is one where the artist, the photo-engraver, the printing-ink manufacturer, the printer and the customer all see, or work on, the job under the same light, or at least check each other under approximately the same light. This cannot very well be natural daylight, which is only available for a limited number of hours per day in any case. Exposure may also be a factor as it is in a large plant covering a city block; the art department faces east with buildings across a small park; a block away, the presses have a western exposure, the Superintendent a northern exposure. The art department orders more or less red, green or blue, but from each of these exposures the daylight at the same time on the same day is so different that no one ever can be completely satisfied. If artificial light is used, what color temperature should it be?

(*Continued on Page 40*)

*This is the second installment of a report which was submitted by the Committee on Industrial and School Lighting of the Illuminating Engineering Society, March, 1936. The third and concluding installment will be presented in the July issue.

LIGHTING
INSPECTION TABLE—MARK-OUT BOOTH





SHOWING RELATIVE POSITIONS OF EQUIPMENT

Fig. 14—Combination inspection and markout booth. Note eye-shield or baffle for elimination of glare when observing type impression.

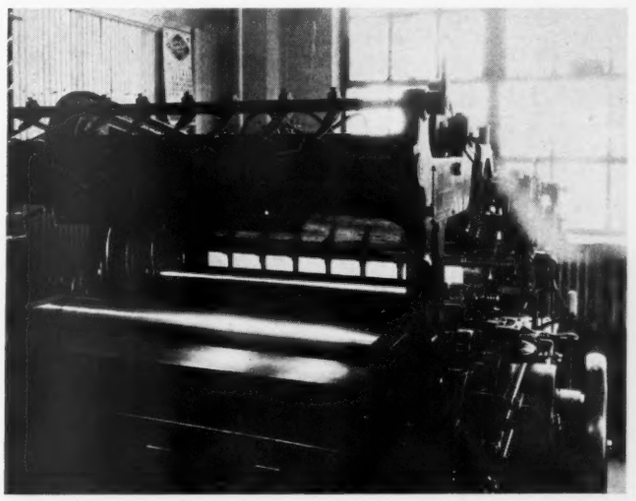


Fig. 15—Lighting of ink fountain, ductor and form rollers, turn-screws, etc., on two-revolution horizontal letter press by means of lin-o-lite equipment.

Mechanical Conference

Goes Into Newspaper Color Printing Thoroughly—Color Standards Committee Personnel Is Appointed and Takes Preliminary Action.

By MAC SINCLAIR

COLONEL FRANK KNOX, Publisher of the Chicago *News*, welcomed the mechanical and production executives to the tenth annual Mechanical Conference of the American Newspaper Publishers Association at the Palmer House, Chicago, on Monday, May 25. This was the starting of a two and one-half day meeting which was the largest in point of attendance in the history of the Mechancial Department—576 newspaper mechanical executives having been registered, according to Walter E. Wines, manager of the department. S. E. Thomason, Publisher of the Chicago *Times*, was scheduled originally to make the address of welcome but could not be present.

Colonel Knox, in addition to making welcome the newspaper mechanical executives, stressed some things which should make for progress in newspaper making. Besides the constant endeavor for mechanical perfection in newspapers, there should be incorporated clear-cut and impartial news presentation together with a stiff-backboned editorial policy.

SHAFER DISCUSSES TRIBUNE COLOR REQUIREMENTS

Fred Shafer, Manager of Copy and Art Department for the Chicago *Tribune*, then addressed the conference on "Art Copy For Run-of-Paper Color." After hearing Mr. Shafer's address, it is apparent that co-operation between the promotion and the mechanical departments exists in the *Tribune* plant. The limitations arbitrarily imposed by newspaper mechanical equipment are taken fully into consideration at the *Tribune*. Mr. Shafer said:

> We long ago gave up attempting to achieve magazine printing on our newspaper presses, but this does not mean that beautiful effects and realistic reproductions cannot be achieved.

Mr. Shafer presented the requirements for run-of-paper color copy preparation at the *Tribune* in the way of advance copy, early return of proofs, limitations of detail in copy, trial color runs and other details in the production of color pages. He also spoke of the close contact which exists between the copy and art departments and the mechanical departments during the course of copy and plate preparation.

Mr. Shafer illustrated his talk with mounted tear sheets taken from the *Tribune*. Some effective reproductions of floor coverings were exhibited. He stated that in newspaper color printing the elements of color mixture and register are important considerations and that complicated overlays and any other method which would complicate the pattern should be avoided in order to keep the technique as simple as possible.

H. D. Ashby, Superintendent of Employment, Cleveland Plain Dealer; *Harry B. Adsit, Business Manager, Memphis* Commercial-Appeal; *Howard B. Ladd, Mechanical Superintendent, Pittsburgh* Post-Gazette; *A. H. Burns, Mechanical Superintendent, New York* Herald Tribune.

In explaining *Tribune* requirements for color copy he said:

> Today any three colors which are wanted by the advertiser can be supplied. Type must be in one of the three colors selected. Type should be in the darkest color, otherwise it would be weak and hard to read. We have found the best results are obtained by using a fairly strong line halftone keyplate in one color, relying on halftones or bendays for tints in any or all of the three colors. Art work should be as simple as possible and all in one unit. Where there is a lot of stripping and extra negatives, costs run high and the plates take greater time. Small illustrations and fine detail, such as lips and eyebrows, should be carried in one color only. No copy should be less than actual size. Enlargement makes imperfections more pronounced.
>
> Mr. Shafer explained that trial color runs of advertisements are made in advance of the scheduled publishing date in order that satisfactory matching of original copy may be secured. Sometimes it is necessary to have as high as four trial color runs to secure satisfactory color and register.

In response to a question asked from the floor by A. L. Lengel, of the Oakland (Calif.) *Tribune*, Mr. Shafer said that the inks used on color proofs are mixtures of commercial and newsprint inks.

Chas. E. Morgan, Superintendent, The Times, *St. Petersburg, Fla.; W. E. Wines, Manager Mechanical Department, American Newspaper Publishers Association; M. E. Torrell, Production Manager, Detroit (Mich.)* Free Press; *Fred F. Uhl, Engraving Superintendent, Cleveland* Plain Dealer.

KRAMER DISCUSSES COLOR WORK WITH EXISTING EQUIPMENT

Both classes of mechanical executives—those who operate new equipment as well as those who work with older printing press equipment—were given attention on the run-of-paper color program. Alex Kramer, pressroom superintendent, Syracuse *Post-Standard*, presented a paper on "Run-of-Paper Color Printing." Mr. Kramer said he was doing color work on a 30-year-old press and that from the time of notification that there would be a color page, his crew could prepare and be ready to print color in 45 minutes. Mr. Kramer thought he had made a mistake in ordering undershot color fountains for a color attachment applied to one of his presses, because when the press is stopped the fountains cause flooding of the plates.

In the discussion following Mr. Kramer's talk, W. L. Knighton of the Birmingham *News*, stated he had success with drip fountains. Most of the speakers, however, main-

tained that the undershot fountain is the most satisfactory on account of the ease of fountain washup.

Color Standardization

Chairman Kauffman observed that if any progress was to be made in the matter of simplifying the newspaper color problem it would be necessary, since mechanical executives can understand office problems, to show the limitations of the equipment with which they work.

As a result of the move toward color standardization at last year's Detroit Mechanical Conference, definite action toward newsprint color ink standardization was accomplished at this year's Chicago meeting. Following the speakers on the program at Monday morning's session, and after some discussion of the subject, Chairman S. H. Kauffmann, Assistant Business Manager of the Washington (D. C.) *Star*, appointed a committee to set up color standards, as follows:

Color Standards Committee

A. H. Burns, New York *Herald Tribune*.
Edward G. Ahearn, Hearst Newspapers, New York.
John B. Enright, Waterbury (Conn.) *Republican* and *American*.
W. Edmunds, Spokane *Spokesman-Review*.
L. S. Pinover, New York Daily *News*.
Dwight L. Monaco, AAAA, New York, New York.

The men composing the committee appointed by Chairman Kauffmann met on Monday night and reported to Conference executives that they had arrived at an agreement as to the procedure for determining the standards which will be submitted later to the joint standardization committee of the A.N.P.A. and the A.A.A.A. for concurrence.

As has been stated above, newsprint color standardization came up for discussion immediately after the speakers on the program had presented their papers. Arthur Burns stated the agency men felt that progress toward color standardization had not been satisfactory. Agency men present were: Thos. J. Carnese of Benton & Bowles, New York; Harry Goldberg of Ruthrauff & Ryan, New York, N. Y.; Ed Marks of J. Sterling Getchell, New York, and George W. Speyer, Production Manager of J. Walter Thompson, Chicago.

Definite Move Toward Standardization

In the discussion related to color standardization, most of the mechanical executives present seemed to be in favor of standardization on one ink, two blues, two reds and two yellows. The dissenters, however, felt that variations in the way of mixtures should be provided, especially in the case of Oxydol trade mark advertising where the manufacturer insists upon a certain reddish-purple color in reproducing the package facsimile.

A. L. Lengel of the Oakland (Calif.) *Tribune*, thought that variations from the standardized colors should be provided for. These widely-used colors could be obtained by mixture and should be standardized.

John W. Park, Production Manager of the Chicago *Tribune*, stated that if the mechanical executives composing the A.N.P.A. membership could agree on color standardization, the agencies will provide plates of proper weight to obtain any specific colors or shades which might be specified by agencies as trade marks for advertisers. The mechanical executives were admonished not to make an exception by pleasing one advertiser at the risk of losing the standardization plan.

The agency men, however, felt that if the primary colors could be

John E. Martin, Production Manager, New York Sun; *C. H. Rinne, Production Manager, Booth Newspapers, Detroit, Mich.; Ray Leach, Superintendent Composing Room, Omaha (Neb.)* World-Herald.

Back Row, (left to right): John Cope, Composing Room Superintendent, Danville (Ill.) Commercial News; *Bernard F. Garrity, Mechanical Superintendent, Hartford (Conn.)* Times; *Dave Evans, Pressroom Superintendent, Utica (N. Y.)* Observer-Dispatch; *John A. Burke, Production Manager, The Gannett Newspapers, Rochester, New York; John McIntosh, Mechanical Superintendent, Newburgh (N. Y.)* Beacon-News; *Eugene Jagereski, Mechanical Superintendent, Albany (N. Y.) Evening* News; *T. V. Taft, Business Manager, Danville (Ill.)* Commercial-News.

Front Row, (left to right): F. J. Genger, Mechanical Superintendent, Star-Gazette, *Elmira, N. Y.; John Mosher, Pressroom Foreman, Rochester (N. Y.)* Times-Union; *Earl M. Hughes, Mechanical Superintendent, Utica (N. Y.)* Observer-Dispatch; *W. E. Paine, Stereotype Foreman, Utica (N. Y.)* Observer-Dispatch.

C. H. Jorgensen, Mechanical Superintendent, Minneapolis Star; *Leon A. Link, Composing Room Superintendent, Des Moines* Register *and* Tribune; *C. J. Trotter, Pressroom Superintendent, Minneapolis* Star.

standardized the variations resulting from ink mixtures could be eliminated. Speaking for the agency men, Thos. J. Carnese of Benton & Bowles, New York, told the Conference that they would like to have the Conference tell them how to make engravings so that the agencies would have a right to expect good results and at the present time agency men realized that mechanical executives cannot make as good reproduction as is shown on the agencies' progressive proofs.

Kauffmann Says Color Here to Stay

Chairman Kauffmann stated that color advertising "is here to stay and is going to grow, whether we like it or not." The absence of standardization is the greatest hindrance to the even more rapid growth of comic, gravure and run-of-paper color advertising. The agency men warned the Conference that if they did not adopt a standardization plan by which the agency men could work, the agencies themselves would feel it imperative to set up standards to which newspapers would have to conform.

Dwight L. Monaco and George W. Speyer both spoke on color standardization and its benefits.

Chairman Kauffmann first asked the mechanical executives how many would be willing to support a standardization plan in their respective plants, as determined by a committee to be appointed. He then called for a vote on the resolution to form a committee, the vote for which was unanimous.

The selection of the committee personnel, mentioned above, was governed largely by geographical location and by the individual interest taken in the subject by the men composing the committee. The prevailing opinion as to a starting point toward color standardization seemed to be centered on the assurances of the agency men present that the color standards promoted by the Metropolitan Sunday Newspapers, American Weekly *Puck* and a West Coast newspaper group were now acceptable to the agencies and to the further fact that the specifications varied but little from each other.

Monday Afternoon Meeting

Monday afternoon's first scheduled speaker was Donald P. Miller, Associate Editor of the Allentown (Pa.) *Call*. Mr. Miller dealt chiefly with the increasing use of the small type camera for spot-news for obtaining pictures quickly in any light or any location. He dwelt on the new miniature cameras which produce negatives from which perfect enlargements can be made. As Mr. Miller's talk progressed, he exhibited several types of cameras suitable for taking newspaper pictures under varying conditions.

Leven T. Deputy, Mechanical Superintendent, Dallas (Tex.) News *and* Journal; *Charles Frederickson, Mechanical Superintendent, Westchester County Publishers, Yonkers, New York, and Allen H. Pepper, Westchester County Publishers, Yonkers, New York.*

Mr. Miller paid his respects to the many steps or operations involved from the photographer's effort in getting the original snapshot up to the printed picture in the paper, as the cause of controversy over workmanship in the various steps taken to provide a good picture, regardless of the underlaying, rolling, scorching and casting by the stereotyper or the problems of the pressman in the matter of ink, impression, stock and so on.

Mr. Miller stated:

> The standard press equipment is the Speed Graphic fitted with synchronized flash gun. In the hands of experienced men it gives sharp black-and-white copy of unquestioned quality. Reporters for spot news pictures use smaller and cheaper equipment with ordinary films, but these are for emergency use only. High-speed miniature cameras that make snapshots indoors under artificial light are the last word in photographic equipment, are excellent for trick *candid* shots, banquet series and news coverage requiring flexibility.

Arthur H. Gaebel, Engraver with the J. David Stern Newspapers, talked on "Modern Photoengraving Problems." Mr. Gaebel stated that after making exhaustive tests of screens between 55 and 85 lines, he preferred the 65-line screen for run-of-paper cuts. He discussed the importance of art work on copy to bring out the best values of photographs and mentioned the large savings in cost and time by the use of masks and said it was the most important factor for saving time and money in modern photoengraving.

Mr. Gaebel described a new type of photostat camera which would give sharp negatives with new values. His device weighs 1000 lbs., is 12 ft. long, 8 ft. high and 6 ft. wide. The negatives from this machine will make it possible to cut an etching direct.

R. J. Silver, Stereotype Superintendent, East St. Louis Journal; *M. G. Bachman, Mechanical Superintendent, Ashland (O.)* Times-Gazette; *V. O. Williams, Mechanical Superintendent, Springfield (Ill.)* State Register; *G. A. Disher, Production Manager, Southern Newspapers, Montreal, Can.*

A.N.P.A. Definitions

1—SHOW-THROUGH *shall be used to mean that condition where printing on the opposite side of the paper is visible through the paper. (Comment: Show-through is caused by paper transparency or lack of opacity or to ink intensity.)*

2—STRIKE-THROUGH *shall be used to refer to that condition where excessive ink penetration is evident. (Comment: The "penetration" is visible upon the opposite side of the printed sheet.)*

3—OFFSET *shall be used to mean the transferrence (to the first impression page) of the ink that has accumulated upon the second impression cylinder blanket.*

4—SMUT *shall be used to mean the offset that takes place beyond the printing cylinders. (Comment: Smut, which was suggested by A. H. Burns, was added to the list of definitions after discussion from the floor. It includes all offset or smudging resulting from contact of any part of the press after the paper has passed the printing cylinders, such as might be caused by nipping and creasing rollers, or to the trolleys, or the smut which might be caused in handling the papers after leaving the press itself.)*

STANDARDIZATION SCHEME FOR PHOTOENGRAVING EQUIPMENT

He urged every newspaper to install its own photoengraving plant wherever possible as it would save money and please a greater number of readers. He enumerated the difficulties of photoengraving without adequate facilities and broke down a standardization plan into three classes, as follows:

A—Full-page equipment costing from $10,000 up.
B—Equipment for half-page size cuts, costing from $5000 to $6000.
C—Equipment to handle 10 in. by 12 in. cuts costing from $1000 to $2000.

He mentioned that it would be desirable to provide a planning department to obtain maximum results from all illustrations.

While speaking of the advancement in film making, he praised the use of wet plates as the surest and safest medium in photography, since they were more nearly foolproof. In the plants with which he is associated the wet plate is in use.

ELECTRIC ETCHING

"Electric Etching" was discussed by Horace H. Parker, General Press Foreman of the Richmond (Ind.) *Palladium-Item*. Mr. Parker stated that the photoengraving plant investment at the *Palladium-Item* was at present about $3700, not Including the cost of a camera which will be purchased as soon as thought advisable. At present a camera is being rented.

Mr. Parker described the use of an electric etching machine in his plant and mentioned the elimination of acid fumes from the editorial rooms and the mechanical departments.

In summarizing electric etching, Mr. Parker gave some observations which are as follows:

1—We can etch a 60-line screen plate to a depth of from 0.004 in. to 0.006 in. in one bite, using no dragon's blood, in five or six minutes' actual etching time. The size of the dots has some bearing on this, however.
2—Middletones and shadows, in most cases, are etched as deep as the highlights and the dots are not undercut, although we did find that with too much air agitation in spots, dots can be undercut.
3—No rough edges are left on the sides or the bottoms of the dots.
4—The etcher is equipped with adjustments which will hold the dot to the same size while etching deeper.
5—The etcher holds 70 gal. solution and will etch a page plate in one piece. One charge costs less than $5 for the salt and sal ammoniac, with perhaps $2 or $3 more for freshening of the solution during its estimated life of four to six months.
6—Ordinary tap water is used.
7—While we have no meter on our machine, we estimate that 50c per week will cover the cost of the current used, under the Richmond city rate of a little less than 2c per kw.h.
8—In March we made 238 cuts, totalling 4368 sq. in. at a cost of 1.86c per sq. in. for materials. (This includes everything but labor). In April we made 264 cuts, totalling 4580 sq. in., with the cost remaining the same per sq. in. A similar amount of work in January with the acid etcher had a cost of 1.52c per sp. in. The difference is due largely to the difference in cost between Jem metal and zinc.

John W. Park, Production Manager of the Chicago *Tribune*, stated that the *Tribune* uses Jem metal on comics where the ordinary cut would become worn down too much after a mat run. In addition, shrinkage trouble is avoided.

MONDAY EVENING DEPARTMENTAL MEETINGS

Continuing the policy inaugurated by Manager Wines at the Detroit Mechanical Conference, departmental meetings were held in separate rooms on Monday and Tuesday evenings. Monday evening the composing room and stereotypers' sections held separate meetings and on Tuesday evening the photoengravers and pressmen held separate meetings. Problems peculiar to each department of a newspaper plant can be ironed out and discussed intimately without becoming lost in the general conference sessions.

Composing Room Meeting

Leon A. Link, Superintendent of the Composing Room, Des Moines *Register* and *Tribune*, was chairman of the Composing Room meeting. All of the topics contained in the printed program were brought up for discussion except the question pertaining to the advisability of widening line-casting machine magazines. This question was not discussed because no one was present who could speak for the composing machine manufacturers.

The question of proper height of leaders in newspapers was discussed at some length. Most of the men who spoke on the subject were of the opinion that type high leaders were impracticable.

TYPE HIGH LEADERS IMPRACTICABLE

John Keating, Production Manager of the Milwaukee *Journal*, said he did not have trouble with type-high leaders and thought the use of direct pressure molding in their plant helped to eliminate the trouble. A majority of the mechanical executives present represented plants in which lower-than-type-high leaders are used and some have eliminated the use of leaders altogether. A majority of the speakers favored leaders 0.915 in. high and column rule 0.915 in. or 0.916 in. high.

SPACEBAND CLEANERS

Those executives who spoke upon the subject of mechanical spaceband cleaners seemed to be satisfied with the work being done by them, although one or two did take exception to the quality of the work performed by their machines.

COPY FLOW

Copy flow seemed to be a problem with practically all composing room executives attending the meeting with the exception of Isaiah Bardsley, Superintendent of the Composing Room, New York *Herald Tribune*. He stated that conditions were such that he was able to control

(*Continued on Page 20*)

A.N.P.A. Mechanical Committee

S. H. KAUFFMANN, Washington Evening *Star*, Chairman.

WM. L. FANNING, Westchester County Publishers, Vice-Chairman.

A. H. BURNS, New York *Herald Tribune*.

HOWARD LAMADE, *Grit*, Williamsport, Pa.

JOHN E. MARTIN, New York *Sun*.

WALTER OGDEN, Cleveland *Press*.

F. C. PALMER, Jersey *Journal*, Jersey City, N. J.

JOHN W. PARK, Chicago *Tribune*.

E. R. WHITROD, Montreal *Star*.

W. E. WINES, Manager of the A.N.P.A. Mechanical Department.

ANPA Attendance:

Manager W. E. Wines of the A. N. P. A. Mechanical Department, stated there were 576 registrations for the Chicago Mechanical Conference. As everyone knows, this is the greatest attendance to date of any of the annual meetings. It seems the attendance possibilities are unlimited, inasmuch as the membership representation of A. N. P. A. newspapers has by no means become exhausted. Besides the membership registrations more than double the number of manufacturers were represented at the Chicago meeting in May. The total attendance list as given out at Chicago is as follows:

Ackerman, E. H., Chicago (Ill.) Tribune.
Addison, J. W., Hartford (Conn.) Times.
Adsit, Harry, Memphis (Tenn.) Commercial Appeal.
Ahearn, Edw. G., New York (N. Y.) Hearst Publications.
Aikin, John R., Richmond (Ind.) Palladium.
Anderson, Albert, Aurora (Ill.) Beacon-News.
Anderson, Earl E., Rockford (Ill.) Register-Republic-Star.
Andrews, E. J., Decatur (Ill.) Decatur Newspapers, Inc.
Ashby, H. D., Cleveland (O.) Plain Dealer.
Atkinson, Toronto (Ont.) Star.
Aycock, Guy, Chattanooga (Tenn.) News.
Baber, C., Ashville (N. C.) Citizen.
Bachmann, M. G., Ashland (O.) Times-Gazette.
Bailey, E. L., Alton (Ill.) Evening Telegraph.
Baker, Raymond, Cumberland (Md.) Times.
Barker, Earl H., St. Louis (Mo.) Star-Times.
Bardsley, I. T., New York (N. Y.) Herald Tribune.
Barrow, A. W., Memphis (Tenn.) Press-Scimitar.
Becker, W. E., Washington (D. C.) Post.
Belgrave, John, Cleveland (O.) Press.
Bennett, Clarence B., Port Huron (Mich.) Times Herald.
Blattert, F. C., Canton (O.) Repository.
Bleuer, Charles H., Davenport (Ia.) Democrat.
Block, P., Jr., Toledo (O.) Blade.
Bivins, Frank, Memphis (Tenn.) Press-Scimitar.
Boland, E. J., Springfield (Ill.) State Journal.
Boller, Chas., Hornell (N. Y.) Evening Tribune.
Boller, R. E., Waterloo (Ia.) Courier.
Boyce, D. H., New York (N. Y.) A.N.P.A.
Boyd, Crosby N., Washington (D. C.) Star.
Brod, L. A., Dayton (O.) Daily News.
Brooks, J. H., Portland (Ore.) Oregonian.
Brown, Allen W., Cleveland, (O.) Plain Dealer.
Brown, Frank E., Chicago (Ill.) Daily News.
Brown, James L., Battle Creek (Mich.) Enquirer and News.
Burke, J. A., Rochester (N. Y.) Gannett Newspapers.
Burns, A. H., New York (N. Y.) Herald Tribune.
Burwell, Earl, Cincinnati (O.) Times-Star.
Caldwell, L. T., Cedar Rapids (Ia.) Gazette.
Calkins, Russell, Lima (O.) News.
Campbell, F. E., Columbus (O.) Dispatch.
Carnese, Thos. J., New York (N. Y.) Benton & Bowles Adv. Agency.
Carney, W. C., Duluth (Minn.) Herald and Tribune.
Carns, W. A., Birmingham (Ala.) News and Age-Herald.
Carter, Thomas C., Youngstown (O.) Vindicator.
Chambers, George W., Tuscon (Ariz.) Daily Star.
Chandler, Carl, Kansas City (Kas.) Kansan.
Chase, L. J., St. Louis (Mo.) Star Times.
Clark, Don M., Kalamazoo (Mich.) Gazette.
Clark, Robert, Milwaukee (Wis.) Journal.
Colton, Howard, Bloomington (Ill.) Daily Pantagraph.
Conner, Bert, Ft. Smith (Ark.) Times Record, Times Herald
Conner, O. B., Fort Smith, (Ark.) Times Record Co.
Cope, John A., Danville (Ill.) Commercial News.
Corcoran, T. A., Louisville (Ky.) Courier-Journal and Times
Cordray, Ned, Canton (O.) Repository.
Costigan, D. A., Newark (N. J.) Star-Eagle.
Costello, R. H., Lewiston (Me.) Sun Jounral.
Cowgill, W. V., Cleveland (O.) News.
Crammond, George, Flint (Mich.) Journal.
Cunningham, Frank E., Chicago (Ill.) Daily Times.
Curriden, D. D., Minneapolis (Minn.) Star.
Currise, Earl, South Bend (Ind.) Tribune.
Curry, Robert S., Springfield (Ill.) Illinois State Journal.
Dakin, E. B., Nashville (Tenn.) Banner.
Dammann, W. H., Kansas City (Mo.) Journal-Post.
Davey, C. M., Toronto (Ont.) Daily Star.
Davidson, Ben F., Dubuque (Ia.) Telegraph-Herald.
Davis, Clyde M., Chattanooga (Tenn.) News.
Dean, S. M., Fargo (N. D.) Forum.
Deputy, Leven T., Dallas (Tex.) News-Journal.
Devine, H. S., Newark (O.) Advocate.
Devine, R., Davenport (Ia.) Daily Times.
Disher, G. A., Montreal (Can.) Southan Newspapers.
Dodge, W. G., New York (N. Y.) Daily News.
Donohue, J. R., Cincinnati (O.) Times Star.
Douglas, S. R., St. Joseph (Mo.) News Press.
Dowden, J. P., Toronto (Ont.) Daily Star.
Doyle, E. P., Toledo (O.) Blade.
Duckworth, R. L., Louisville (Ky.) Courier-Journal and Times.
Duff, J. R., Lincoln (Neb.) State Journal.
Duke, Henry M., Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier, Post.
Duncan, Frank, Portsmouth (O.) Times.
Dunn, Henry S., Fort Smith (Ark.) Times-Record Co.
Ebner, Ed., Gary (Ind.) Post-Tribune.
Edmunds, W., Spokane (Wash.) Spokesman Review.
Eksergen, Joseph, New York (N. Y.) Times.
Emms, George, Chicago (Ill.) Times.
Enright, J. B., Waterbury (Conn.) Republican and American.
Estabrook, Jos., Utica (N. Y.) Observer-Dispatch and Press.
Evans, Daniel R., Utica (N. Y.) Observer-Dispatch.
Evers, Edwin H., St. Louis (Mo.) Globe-Democrat.
Fanning, Willim L., Westchester County Publishers.
Fies, E. E., Chicago (Ill.) Tribune.
Finley, George, New York (N. Y.) Federal Adv. Agency.
Fish, A. L., Salt Lake City (Utah) Tribune-Telegram.
Fisher, G. B., Lima (O.) News.
Fisher, Robert M. K., Youngstown (O.) Vindicator.
Fite, Paul, Charleston (W. Va.) Gazette.
Foellinger, Oscar G., Fort Wayne (Ind.) News-Sentinel.
Folk, H. B., Charleston (W. Va.) Gazette.
Foltz, Harold A., Chicago (Ill.) Daily News.
Foster, F. R., Colo. Spgs. (Colo.) Gazette and Telegraph.
Frazee, F. D., Washington (Pa.) Observer and Reporter.
Frederickson, Chas. A., Yonkers (N. Y.) Westchester County Publishers.
Fries, Louis F., Baltimore (Md.) Sun.
Fritz, A. C., Fort Wayne (Ind.) News Sentinel.
Fuller, George H., Cleveland (O.) Press.
Fulton, R. R., Roanoke (Va.) Times and World News.
Funk, Edw. C., Waterloo (Ia.) Courier.
Gadden, Edw. T., Los Angeles (Cal.) Times.
Gaebel, Arthur H., New York (N. Y.) J. David Stern Newspapers.
Gamble, Howard, Nashville (Tenn.) Banner.
Gardner, Frank L., Chattanooga (Tenn.) Times.
Gardner, I. J., Chattanooga (Tenn.) Times.
Garrity, B. F., Hartford (Conn.) Times.
Garvey, James D., Brooklyn (N. Y.) Daily Eagle.
Gaumer, Paul A., Grand Rapids (Mich.) Press.
Geesaman, Leo, Cedar Rapids (Ia.) Gazette.
Geist, George, Cincinnati (O.) Times Star.
Genger, F. J., Elmira (N. Y.) Star Gazette.
Gerosky, Joseph, McKeesport (Pa.) Daily News.
Gibbons, Wm. E., Chicago (Ill.) American and Examiner.
Gilroy, Sid, Cincinnati (O.) Enquirer.
Glasgow, Everett, Pittsburgh (Pa.) Sun Telegraph.
Glass, Powell, Lynchburg (Va.) News.
Godfrey, Thomas, Cleveland (O.) Press.
Goldberg, Harry, New York (N. Y.) Ruthrauff & Ryan, Inc.
Gordon, A. J., Syracuse (N. Y.) Post-Standard.
Gormley, Arthur T., Des Moines (Ia.) Register and Tribune.
Gougarty, T. F., Dayton (O.) Journal-Herald.
Govier, C. W., Boston (Mass.) Herald-Times.
Grady, Thomas F., Springfield (Ill.) State Journal.
Gregg, K. L., San Diego (Cal.) Union-Tribune.
Greilich, Otto E., St. Louis (Mo.) Globe-Democrat.
Grigsby, Harold E., Newark (O.) Advocate.
Grimshaw, Cecil, Cumberland (Md.) Times.
Griner, Leslie J., Youngstown (O.) Vindicator.
Gustafson, C. J. W., Newcastle (Pa.) News.
Halloway, George W., Nashville (Tenn.) Banner.
Harding, Judd W., South Bend (Ind.) Tribune.
Harker, Fred P., Aurora (Ill.) Beacon-News.
Harm, J. W., Chicago (Ill.) Daily News.
Harris, A. M., Gary (Ind.) Post-Tribune.
Hart, William, Beloit (Wis.) Daily News.
Hartley, A. J., Janesville (Wis.) Gazette.
Harvie, Byron, Chicago (Ill.) Daily News.
Haston, George E., Vancouver (B. C.) Province.
Henderson, Ralph R., Portland (Ore.) Journal.
Hentschen, Chas. J., St. Paul (Minn.) Dispatch Pioneer Press.
Hess, G. A., St. Joseph (Mich.) Herald Press.
Hickman, Charles E., Indianapolis (Ind.) Star.
Hahne, Ray H., Chicago (Ill.) Times.
Houck, Frank L., Youngstown (O.) Vindicator.
Hopf, J. R., Minneapolis (Minn.)
Hornbrook, Clarence, Rockford (Ill.) Register-Republic-Star
Horrigan, John, Akron (O.) Beacon-Journal.
Horton, John I., Jersey City (N. J.) Journal.
Hromek, Henry J., Cedar Rapids (Ia.) Gazette.
Hudson, F. C., Chicago (Ill.) American
Hughes, Earl N., Utica (N. Y.) Observer-Dispatch.
Hunt, J. Ray, Chicago (Ill.) Times.
Hutchison, Granville, Troy (N. Y.) Record.
Jagereski, Eugene D., Albany (N. Y.) Evening News.
Johannesen, Frank, Erie (Pa.) Daily Times.
Johnson, N. O. W., Moline (Ill.) Dispatch.
Johansen, S., Detroit (Mich.) News.
Jones, Thomas J., Newark (N. J.) Evening News.
Jorgensen, C. H., Minneapolis (Minn.) Star.
Joy, Verne, Centralia (Ill.) Sentinel.
Jude, Talferd, Racine (Wis.) Journal-Times.
Jullien, A. M., Lansing (Mich.) State Journal.
Julien, William, Grand Rapids (Mich.) Herald.
Kaspar, O. R., Chicago (Ill.) Daily News.
Kauffmann, S. H., Washington (D. C.) Star.
Keating, J. P., Milwaukee (Wis.) Journal.
Keenan, John P., Providence (R. I.) Journal.
Kelly, E. A., Chattanooga (Tenn.) News.
Kent, George W., New London (Conn.) Day.
Killgore, Charles P., Chicago (Ill.) Tribune.
Kinney, Carl E., Steubenville (O.) Herald-Star.
Kirkwood, W. L., Urbana (Ill.) Evening Courier.
Klaskin, Nathan, Chicago (Ill.) Herald and Examiner.
Klose, C. L., Kalamazoo (Mich.) Gazette.
Knecht, Earl K., Evansville (Ind.) Courier.
Knighton, W. L., Birmingham (Ala.) News.
Knowland, J. R. Jr., Oakland (Cal.) Tribune.
Knox, Frank, Chicago (Ill.) Daily News.
Kramer, Alexander, Syracuse (N. Y.) Post-Standard.
Krieg, George, Des Moines (Ia.) Register and Tribune.
Kruck, E. H., Superior (Wis.) Telegram.
Kuhn, Arthur T., New York (N. Y.) Herald-Tribune.
Kurrle, Otto, Moline (Ill.) Dispatch.
Lacker, William H., Indianapolis (Ind.) News.
Lacure, W. L., Monroe (Mich.) News.
Ladd, Howard S., Pittsburgh (Pa.) Post-Gazette.
Lamade, Howard J., Williamsport (Pa.) Grit.
Lane, Tom H., Cincinnati (O.) Post.
La Vasque, Fort Smith (Ark.) Times Record-Southwest Am.
Law, G. F., Portland (Ore.) Journal.
La Sala, Anthony, New York (N. Y.) Geyor, Cornell & Newell, Inc.
Leach, Ray G., Omaha (Neb.) World Herald.
Lengel, Albert L., Oakland (Cal.) Tribune.
Lester, Sheldon, Coshocton (O.) Tribune.
Lindsay, Jack, Coshocton (O.) Tribune.
Link, Leon A., Des Moines (Ia.) Register and Tribune.
Little, Charles B., Pittsburgh (Pa.) Press.
Loesch, Peter P., Erie (Pa.) Dispatch-Herald.
Longmore, R. J., Chicago (Ill.) Tribune.
Lowe, H. J., Mason City (Ia.) Globe-Gazette.
Lowe, M. G., Louisville (Ky.) Courier-Journal and Times.
Ludwig, William, Chicago (Ill.) Times.
Luloff, H. L., Davenport (Ia.) Daily Times.
Lundberg, Emil, Davenport (Ia.) Daily Times.
Lundy, Francis X., Gary (Ind.) Post-Tribune.
Lutz, G. A., Hammond (Ind.) Times.
Lyon, James S., Washington (Pa.) Observer-Reporter.
MacAhan, C. D., Lincoln (Neb.) Star.
MacIntosh, J. D., Newburgh (N. Y.) Newburgh-Benson News
MacLeonhardt, Chas., Richmond (Ind.) Palladium Pub. Corp.
MacQueen, Donald, Port Huron (Mich.) Times-Herald.
Magers, J. W., International Falls (Minn.) Journal.
Mahan, J. Terrance, Akron (O.) Beacon Journal.
Mallm, Charles, Peoria (Ill.) Journal-Transcript
Mann, C. Frank, Louisville (Ky.) Courier-Journal and Times.
Manning, Bert B., Peoria (Ill.) Star.
Marks, Ed., New York (N. Y.) J. Sterling Getchell, Inc
Marks, Edward C., Hornell (N. Y.) Evening Tribune.
Martin, A. C., Fond du Lac (Wis.) Commonwealth-Reporter
Martin, Ben, Chicago (Ill.) Times.
Martin, John E., New York (N. Y.) Sun.
Masters, Walter A., Los Angeles (Cal.) Times.
Matheney, R. K., St. Joseph (Mo.) News-Press.
Mau, Henry J., Chicago (Ill.) Tribune.
McDonald, Thomas H., Detroit (Mich.) Times.
McFarland, Carl C., Columbus (O.) Evening Dispatch.
McRae, Kenneth, Superior (Wis.) Evening Telegram.
McWilliams, W. Guy, Washington (Pa.) Reporter.
Metker, Melvin B., Fort Wayne (Ind.) News and Sentinel.
Meyer, James F., Savannah (Ga.) Morning News-Press.
Michaels, L. C., Cleveland (O.) Plain Dealer.
Miessler, E. A., Chicago (Ill.) Needham, Louis & Brorby
Miller, Claude, Racine (Wis.) Journal-Times.
Miller, C. W., Chicago (Ill.) Herald and Examiner.
Miller, Donald P., Allentown (Pa.) Morning Call.
Miller, Russell B., Bloomington (Ill.) Daily Pantagraph.
Mincemoyer, L. V., Williamsport (Pa.) Grit.
Mintun, J. Harold, Decatur (Ill.) Herald-Review.
Monaco, Dwight L., New York (N. Y.) Am. Assn. of Adv. Agencies.
Mooney, J. K., Cumberland (Md.) Times.
Moore, Richard D., Columbus (O.) Dispatch.
Moorman, Leo, Cincinnati (O.) Enquirer.
Morgan, Charles E., St. Petersburg (Fla.) Times.
Morris, Edgar, Springfield (O.) News and Sun.
Morrison, H. D., Kansas City (Mo.) Journal-Post.
Morse, Clarence F., Dubuque (Ia.) Telegraph-Herald.
Mosher, John E., Rochester (N. Y.) Times-Union.
Muir, A. G., Hamilton (Ont.) Spectator.
Murphy, Thomas M., Cleveland (O.) Plain Dealer.
Myers, Sidney, Phoenix (Ariz.) Republic and Gazette.
Nash, E. C., Topeka (Kas.) Daily Capital.
Nelson, A. E., Cleveland (O.) Press.
Nelson, Ned B., Fort Wayne (Ind.) News-Sentinel.
Neubert, William, Chicago (Ill.) Evening American.
Nordman, H. W., St. Louis (Mo.) Post Dispatch.
O'Connell, David J., Chicago (Ill.) Daily News.
O'Connor, R. M., Warren (O.) Tribune-Chronicle.
Ogden, W., Cleveland (O.) Press.
Olson, William T., Superior (Wis.) Telegram.
Orr, D. M., Springfield (Mo.) News and Leader.
Osterman, Elmer E., Rock Island (Ill.) Argus.
Oswald, Joseph, New York (N. Y.) J. David Stern Pub.
Ott, William M., Hamilton (O.) Journal-News.
Otto, L. F., Portland (Ore.) Journal.
Padgett, Geo. A., Omaha (Neb.) Bee-News.
Paine, W. E., Utica (N. Y.) Observer-Dispatch.
Palmateer, W. G., Richmond (Va.) Times-Dispatch.
Palmer, F. C., Jersey City (N. J.) Jersey Journal
Palmer, L. B., New York (N. Y.) A. N. P. A.
Park, John W., Chicago (Ill.) Tribune.
Parker, D. H Montreal (Que.) Daily Star.
Parker, Frank, Staten Island (N. Y.) Jamica Press.
Parker, Horace H., Richmond (Ind.) Palladium Pub. Corp.
Parkinson, M. T., London (Ont.) Free Press.
Parks, Edward, Lansing (Mich.) State Journal.
Patrick, Talbot, Goldsboro (N. C.) News-Argus.
Pepper, Allan H., Yonkers (N. Y.) Westchester Newspapers.
Peterson, E. N., Wausau (Wis.) Record-Herald.
Pezdertz, J. F., Des Moines (Ia.) Register Tribune.
Pfalzgraf, Phil, Cincinnati (O.) Times-Star.
Pinover, L. S., New York (N. Y.) News.
Poggemiller, A. C., La Crosse (Wis.) Tribune.
Powell, Eddie I., Gary (Ind.) Post-Tribune.
Pridmore, R. S., South Bend (Ind.) Tribune.
Pruett, A. S., Jr., Charleston (W. Va.) Charleston Gazette.
Quirk, William, Superior (Wis.) Telegram.
Racicot, L., Chicago (Ill.) Tribune.
Ratcliff, R. J., Topeka (Kas.) Capper Publucations.
Raut, F. H., Batavia (N. Y.) Daily News.
Reid, George, Chicago (Ill.) Herald-Examiner.
Reno, William G., Kansas City (Mo.) Journal-Post.

R. J. Richardson, Pittsburgh (Pa.) Press.
Righter, G. A., Richmond (Ind.) Palladium-Item.
Rindsberg, H. D., Cincinnati (O.) Enquirer.
Rinne, C. H., Detroit (Mich.) Booth Newspapers.
Robbins, H. S., Danville (Ill.) Commercial-News.
Roberts, G. F., Topeka (Kas.) Capper Publications.
Rosene, Al., Minneapolis (Minn.) Morning Tribune.
Rouse, Bert O. D., Chicago (Ill.) Daily Times.
Salmon, Frank J., Grand Rapids (Mich.) Herald.
Sandlin, W. B., Miami (Fla.) Herald.
Schaffner, H. R., Canton (O.) Brush-Moore Newspapers.
Schenck, L. H., Topeka (Kas.) Daily Capital.
Schenck, Weldon H., Cincinnati (O.) Post.
Scherschel, F. J., Milwaukee (Wis.) Journal.
Schlecht, H. O., Omaha (Neb.) World-Herald.
Schmacht, William F., Rock Island (Ill.) Argus.
Schmidt, H. Clay, St. Louis (Mo.) Globe-Democrat.
Schoultheis, A. W., Cleveland (O.) Press.
Schurz, Franklin D., South Bend (Ind.) Tribune.
Scott, H. M., Decatur (Ill.) Herald-Review.
Scott, Sid, Decatur (Ill.) Review.
Seymour, Robert C., Kansas City (Mo.) Journal-Post.
Shafer, Fred, Chicago (Ill.) Tribune.
Shaw, Frank F., Providence (R. I.) Journal.
Shea, John J., Worcester (Mass.) Telegram-Gazette.
Skehan, W. R., Pittsburgh (Pa.) Sun-Telegraph.
Shelley, Don, East St. Louis (Ill.) Journal.
Silver, Ray J., East St. Louis (Ill.) Journal.
Smith, A. C., New York (N. Y.) Daily News.
Smith, J. Paul, Columbus (O.) Citizen.
Snow, Carl H., Springfield (O.) News and Sun.
Snyder, H. R., Gary (Ind.) Post-Tribune.
Snyder, Lee, San Francisco (Cal.) News.
Sonneborn, Guy V., Lansing (Mich.) State Journal.
Spalding, W. A., Chicago (Ill.) Herald and Examiner.
Sparks, Edw. K., Chicago (Ill.) Herald and Examiner.
Spencer, John D., Newark (O.) Advocate.
Speyer, Geo. W., Chicago (Ill.) J. Walter Thompson Adv. Agency.
Spillane, Thomas L., St. Louis (Mo.) Post-Dispatch.
Staab, H. William, Springfield (Ill.) State Journal.
Stanger, H. T., Boston (Mass.) Christian Science Monitor.
Steen, Eugene B., Cumberland (Md.) Times.
Steinke, H. Harleth, Spokane (Wash.) Spokesman Review.
Stevens, George C., Scranton (Pa.) Times.
Stone, George M., Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.
Strasser, Wilson E., Coshocton (O.) Tribune.
Sturm, J. F., Pittsburgh (Pa.) Press.
Tanner, M. P., Lynchburg (Va.) News and Advance.
Taylor, Auburn, Charleston (W. Va.) Gazette.
Taylor, H. G., Charleston (W. Va.) Gazette.
Taylor, W. H., Kansas City (Mo.) Journal-Post.
Tazelaar, P. H., Muskegon (Mich.) Chronicle.
Terry, George F., Indianapolis (Ind.) Star.
Terry, Homer E., Roanoke (Va.) Times and World-News.
Thiesing, Karl W., Syracuse (N. Y.) N. Y. State Pub.
Thomas, Edw., Rochester (N. Y.) Democrat and Chronicle.
Thomsen, W. N., Albany (N. Y.) Times-Union.
Thompson, Robert H., Indianapolis (Ind.) Star.
Thompson, W. A., New York (N. Y.) Herald-Tribune.
Thorpe, Edward E., Decatur (Ill.) Herald-Review.
Todd, E. K., Rockford (Ill.) Star and Register-Republican.
Toler, James M., Philadelphia (Pa.) Record.
Torell, Milton E., Detroit (Mich.) Free Press.
Trinklein, Ernest, Detroit (Mich.) News.
Trotter, C. J., Minneapolis (Minn.) Star.
Tyler, Joseph S., Davenport (Ia.) Democrat and Leader.
Uhl, Fred F., Cleveland (O.) Plain Dealer.
Villaire, Frank, Bay City (Mich.) Times.
Voelker, Phil C., Cincinnati (O.) Times-Star.
Waite, A. J., Hamilton (Ont.) Spectator.
Wakefield, L. O., Chicago (Ill.) Daily News.
Watson, Abram M., New York (N. Y.) Journal of Commerce
Weiskettel, S. R., Cincinnati (O.) Enquirer.
West, A. C. F., Toronto (Ont.) Daily Star.
Wever, W. W., Dayton (O.) Daily News.
Wheeler, C. N., Chicago (Ill.) Herald and Examiner.
White, E. C., Indianapolis (Ind.) Star.
White, L. E., Port Huron (Mich.) Times Herald.
Whyte, A. K., San Diego (Cal.) Union-Tribune.
Williamson, Jack, Omaha (Neb.) Bee-News.
Williams, V. O., Springfield (Ill.) Illinois State Register.
Winch, Fred H., Toledo (O.) Blade.
Wines, W. E., New York (N. Y.) A. N. P. A.
Winn, Harold, San Bernardino (Cal.) Sun.
Wispert, William L., Fort Wayne (Ind.) News-Sentinel.
Woelfel, Louis W., Buffalo (N. Y.) Evening News.
Woempner, E. E., Indianapolis (Ind.) Star.
Wolf, Charles M., Pittsburgh (Pa.) Press.
Wolf, Otto R., Chicago (Ill.) Tribune.
Woodard, C. E., Akron (O.) Beacon Journal.
Woolridge, A. O., Hammond (Ind.) Times.
Wright, Maynard P., Charleston (W. Va.) Gazette.
Wright, W. T., Montreal (Que.) Daily Star.
Yeager, Lester, Marion (O.) Star.
Yetter, Frank E., St. Louis (Mo.) Post-Dispatch.
Young, D. Philip, York (Pa.) Dispatch.
Young, John L., York (Pa.) Dispatch.

Chicago A.N.P.A. Mechanical Conference Guest List

Abraham & Straus
Acme Press Blanket Co.
Advertising Age
Ajax Electric Co.
American Type Founders
American Zinc Products Co.
Anglo Canadian Pulp and Paper Mills
Anglo Newfoundland Development Co.
Atlantic Electrotype Co.
Saml. Bingham's Son
E. W. Blatchford Co.
E. A. Booth Rubber Co.
Burgess Cellulose Co.
The California Ink Co., Inc.
Canadian Linotype, Ltd.
The Carborundum Co.
Certified Dry Mat Corp.
The Challenge Machinery Co.
Cline Electric Mfg. Co.
Comic Section Adv. Corp.
Copifit
Coyne & Paddock, Inc.
Duplex Printing Press Co.
Economy Chucks, Inc.
Edes Mfg. Co.
Editor and Publisher
Elgin Bending Mach. Co.
Federated Metals Corp.
Fischer Machine Co.
FitzPatrick Felt Mfg. Co.
Flexideal Dry Mat. Co.
General Electric Co.
Glidden Company
Goss Printing Press Co.
Wm. C. Herrick Ink Co.
Hoffschneider Elec. Co.
R. Hoe & Co., Inc.
James L. Houston Jr., Newspaper Economist
Howard Flint Ink Co.
J. M. Huber, Inc.
Ideal Roller & Mfg. Co.
Imperial Type Metal Co.
Inland Printer
International Paper Co.
International Photo Engravers' Union
C. M. Kemp Mfg.
Kohler Bros.
Lake Erie Stereotype Equipment Co.
Lanston Monotype Mach. Co.
Fredrick H. Levy Co.
Otto Ludwig Printers' Supply Co.
Ludlow Typograph Co.
Matrix Contrast Corp.
The G. H. Mead Co.
Mead Sales Co.
Metals Refining Co.
Meyer Both Co.
Mergenthaler Linotype Co.
Mendelsohn "Speedguns"
Metro Associated Services
Michigan Electro & Stereo
Minnesota & Ontario Paper Co.
Morley Button Co.
Geo. H. Morrill Co.
National Ptg. Appliance Cor.
National Steel & Copper Plate Co.
Nelson Roller Co.
New England Newspaper Supply Co.
Niles & Nelson, Inc.
Northern Electrotype Co.
O. K. Light Type Foundry
Ontario Paper Co.
Photostat Corp.
Price Bros. & Co.
Printing Equipment Engineer
The Rapid Electrotype Co.
Rapid Roller Co.
Reilly Electrotype Co.
Rolled Plate Metal Co.
H. B. Rouse & Co.
St. Maurice Valley Paper Co.
Walter Scott & Co.
Spruce Falls Power & Paper Co.
Stahl Newspaper Supply Co.
Sterling Engraving Co.
Teletype Setter Corp.
Tesch Mfg. Co.
Tingue Brown & Co.
United American Metals Corp.
U. S. Printing Ink Corp.
Upton Printer's Roller Co.
Vogt Roller Co.
Vulcan Proofind Co.
Wesel Mfg. Co.
Wood Flong Corp.
WoodNewspaper Mach. Cor.

Who's Who In Intertype

"Who's Who In Intertype," the delectable house organ edited by B. W. Radcliffe, typographer for Intertype Corporation, has gone picturesque. The May issue consists of 28 pages with cover and contains 80-odd halftones illustrating the many prominent visitors attending recent functions given by Intertype. Among these were the recent dinner complimentary to the New York Typographers with Captain Mann as host and the reception accorded the visiting publishers at the A.N.P.A. convention in New York. Another section of this issue is devoted to pictures and the guest list of those attending the Open House Week at the Intertype Boston headquarters. Comptroller Peterson of Intertype took the bulk of the pictures, most of which were flashlights. Announcement is made by Editor Radcliffe of four new four-magazine Intertypes.

Manager for Klean-O-Mat

Paul M. Nahmens has been appointed manager of the midwest district for the National Printing Appliance Corp., which is marketing the Klean-O-Mat Process, and will make his headquarters in Chicago.

He has had long service both with the Monotype and Monomelt companies. He has a large acquaintance among mechanical executives and publishers in the midwest states.

Color and Rotogravure Press

Regal Press, Inc., Chicago, publishers of *Radio Guide*, *Screen Guide*, and *Official Detective Stories*, has purchased a Goss Combination Color and Rotogravure Press as part of an expansion program. The new press will be used for the prodution of Radio Guide and other magazines which the publishers are now planning to issue.

The new equipment consists of a Goss 10-Cylinder Color Press with two Goss Gravure Units and special magazine folders. This press it is claimed, will attain a running speed of 30,000 four-color magazine signatures per hour.

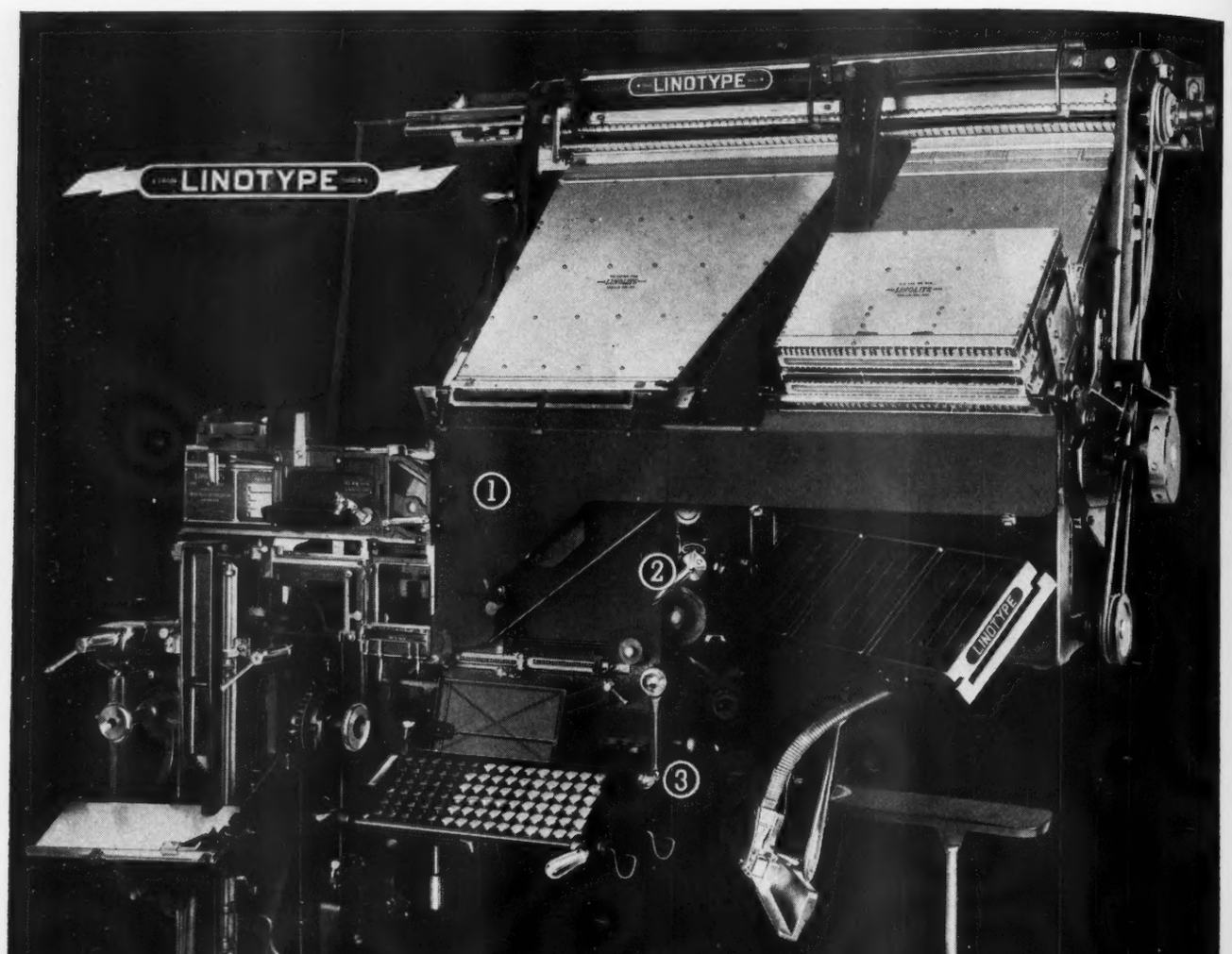
The *Radio Guide* offers facilities for advertising in rotogravure with r.o.p. ads in black and white. The second and third covers are printed in two colors and the fourth cover in four.

"The Berries"

Your Reference Number is the "berries."

George R. Stiles, Composing Room Supt.,
Standard Printing Company,
San Antonio, Texas.

Sensation among A.N.P.A.



MODEL 14 BLUE STREAK LINOTYPE

1. Optic-Aid Front. Designed to increase operating efficiency by eliminating distracting motion and reflections in front of operator's eyes.
2. Unit Control. Gear shift change of action from main to auxiliary. Operator remains seated.
3. Blue Streak Shift. One effortless turn of the handle is all that is needed to shift magazines. Weight is counterbalanced by large, flat, spiral springs. Friction is reduced to a minimum by the liberal use of ball- and roller-bearings throughout the shifting mechanism.

MERGENTHALER LINOTYPE CO.

NEW YORK CITY · SAN FRANCISCO · CHICAGO · NEW ORLEANS · CANADIAN LINOTYPE, LIMITED, TORONTO, CAN.

MECHANICAL EXECUTIVES

THE BLUE STREAK LINOTYPES

"Have you seen the Blue Streak Linotypes?" That was the greeting among visitors at the recent A.N.P.A. Mechanical Conference in Chicago. And before the Conference was over, almost every one *had* seen them.

The exhibit room at the Chicago Agency was crowded throughout the Conference. Plant executives were enthusiastic in their praise and hailed the Blue Streak Linotypes as another great forward step in efficient composing-room operation.

Two features impressed them particularly: The One-Turn Shift which shifts magazines with one effortless turn of the handle; and the Optic-Aid Front which eliminates the eye-and-nerve-strain of distracting motion and glare in the operator's field of vision.

But these are only two of the seventy-four features that contribute to increased production and easier maintenance. See them all. The Blue Streak Linotypes are now on display at the nearest Linotype Agency.

LINOTYPE

74 FEATURES OF THE BLUE STREAK LINOTYPES

Optic-Aid Front
One-Turn Shift
Swinging Keyboard
Unit Control
Revolving Channel Entrance Controlled from Seat
Improved Revolving Front Mechanism
Power-Shift on the Mixers
Universal Knife Block
Universal Ejector
Lock for Auxiliary Magazines
Control of Auxiliaries from Operator's Seat
Automatic Matrix Guard on Auxiliary Side
Front Removal of all Magazines
Six Mold Disk (Optional Equipment)
Automatic Font Distinguisher
Direct-Line Assembler Slide Return
Improved Spaceband, 16% Stronger
Removable Double "e" Device
Vertical Mouthpiece Wiper
Down-Stroke Knife Wiper
Positive Slug Lever
Spaceband Pawl Clearing Device
Em, En, Thin Space Release
Auxiliary Line Safety
Blank Slug Device
New Pot Pump Plunger Sleeve
Water-Cooled Mold Disk
Quick-Change Liners
Sectional Distributor Bars
Improved Justification Bar and Brace
Oilers Added to Oil Holes
Sturdy Foundation With Extra Wide Base
Self Quadder (Low-Slug Quadding Optional)
Linolite Magazines
Wide Auxiliary Magazines
Self-Oiling Bearings
Universal Adjustable Copy Holder
Endless Matrix Delivery Belt
Composition Trays for Pi Matrices
Straight-Line Assembler Drive
Assembler Slide Anti-Friction Roller-Bearing
Two-Speed Distributor Drive
Assembler Slide Adjustable Clamp
Flexible Pi Tube
Quick Removable Keyboard Rubber Rolls
Complete Bank of Key Bars Removable as a Unit
Complete Set of Key Rods Removable as a Unit
Keyboard Cams Quickly Removable
Keyboard Rigidly Supported at Both Ends
Automatic Sorts Stacker
Keyboard and Spaceband Lock
Assembling Elevator Matrix Lug Supporting Rail
Adjustable Pot Leg Bushings
Adjustable Spaceband Key
Inclined Galley
Easy Adjustable L.H. Vise Jaw
Ball-Bearing Assembling Elevator Duplex Rails
Slow-Speed Assembler
Short Line Safety
Self-Adjusting Assembler Chute Finger
Delivery Slide Long Finger Hinged
One-Piece Matrix Retaining Pawls
Line Delivery Carriage Clamp
Elevator Transfer Slide Finger
Wide Quad Box
Adjustable Intermediate Channel Front Plate
Positive Spaceband Delivery
Hinged Assembler Entrance Cover
Composition Assembler Entrance Buffer
Distributor Shifter Slide with Cushion Spring
Second Elevator Guide
Anchored Channel Entrance Partitions
Automatic Distributor Clutch with Spiral Automatics
Lateral Adjustment of Distributor

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

REPRESENTATIVES IN THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE WORLD

LINOTYPE MEMPHIS FAMILY

Lee Snyder, Pressroom Superintendent, Denver News; *R. J. Metker, Stereotype Foreman, Akron* (O.) Times-Press; *Weldon H. Schenck, Composing Room Superintendent, Cincinnati* Post; *Ralph Richardson, Composing Room Superintendent, Akron* (O.) Times-Press; *George Kent, Pressroom Superintendent, New London* (Conn.) Day.

A. N. P. A.

(*Continued from Page 15*)

copy flow and that the composing room was not particularly bothered by congestion at times.

Type High vs. Shell Cast Stereos

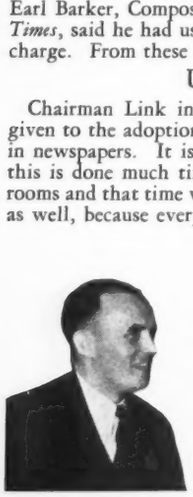
Type high and shell cast stereotypes, as at the stereotyping meeting, came in for considerable discussion. Most of the composing room men stated their plants were using shell cast stereotypes. However, several of the men expressed themselves as having trouble in keeping the cuts in place when using thin casts. Quite a number said they overcame this trouble by using glue or cement. Others said they used high (0.853 in.) slugs to provide an enclosure in which to confine the cuts and insure position. A number of executives marked a line around the cuts with chalk so the stereotyper could reposition the cut before rolling the mat. A few felt that the type high cut was the only proper method of using stereotypes. However, the latter were in the minority.

Black and White Matrices

George Holloway, Composing Room Superintendent of the Nashville *Banner*, stated he had been using black and white contrast matrices for about three years and that he felt the matrices were of considerable advantage. Since it was about time when a new contract must be considered, he stated he would like to have the opinion of some users as to their experience. I. T. Bardsley of the New York *Herald Tribune* and John P. Keating of the Milwaukee *Journal*, stated they had been using black and white matrices for years and spoke in endorsement of its value, both to the operator and the office. Phil Voelker, formerly of the Toledo *Blade*, stated that the *Blade* had used the service for nine years and that no one in the plant would want to get along without it. Earl Barker, Composing Room Superintendent of the St. Louis *Star-Times*, said he had used the service in two plants of which he has had charge. From these experiences he felt the service is worthwhile.

Universal News Style

Chairman Link introduced a proposal that some consideration be given to the adoption of a more nearly universal style for news matter in newspapers. It is the thought of the sponsors of the idea that if this is done much time would be saved editing copy in the editorial rooms and that time would be saved in the proofroom, and by operators as well, because everyone would have a better understanding of what they would be expected to do. In speaking upon the subject Mr. Link stated that since we are printing newspapers in the English language there is no reason for not printing all of them in the same style. It was not the idea of the sponsors to try and get the Mechanical Conference to adopt a motion approving the idea outright, because that might produce a "kick back." The thought was to get the matter before the Conference for consideration and likewise to get whatever attention possible from the press associations and the editorial association.



Horace H. Parker, Press Foreman, Richmond (*Ind.*) Palladium-Item; *Allen W. Brown, Color Press Foreman, Cleveland* Plain Dealer; *L. C. Michaels, National Advertising Department, Cleveland* Plain Dealer.

Stereotype Meeting

This session was presided over by George H. Fuller, Superintendent of Stereotyping, The Cleveland *Press*. In discussing the topic: "Cast double plates versus matched single plates for double-page spreads," there was considerable disagreement. After consideration of the topic it was finally decided that the proper printing of double-page spreads was a problem for the pressman and that it was up to the stereotyper only to provide a plate cast as perfectly as possible.

Some of the stereotyping executives thought double-page plates were preferable while others maintained the matched single plate is the best. Suggestions were offered as to the best method for eliminating the bolster or "smudge" effect on double spreads. One executive suggested the casting of a solid plate of regular thickness for the pressman to put on the press to "iron out" the blanket previous to running a double spread. Another suggested placing a strip of zinc or spacing lead over the bolster area in the chase.

It developed that in those plants where single-plate double-page spreads are being used, the presses are not run at a speed greater than 35,000 i.p.h., which is claimed to be the maximum speed at which the single plate can be run safely.

Type High Versus Shell Cast Stereos

Working on the subject: "Advantages and disadvantages of type high and shell casts," it appeared about 70 per cent of the stereotyping executives present felt that shell casts are superior to flat casts and that production work is much faster. When the question of "dishing" on the mat was raised, the answer was given that dishing is caused by the mat condition and not from the cast and that regardless whether the cast be solid or mounted on separate base the pressure of the metal is the same.

In the discussion about the taking of more time in locating shell casts on bases in the stereotype room before molding, the use of glue for fastening the casts to the bases brought forth the complaint that it is necessary for the stereotyper to pry up the cuts in order to relocate them when the casts have been fastened with glue before the composing room proofing department takes proofs. This complaint, however, was not concurred in by the majority present.

Shell Cast Frame

L. T. Caldwell of the Cedar Rapids (Ia.) *Gazette*, told about a system for positioning shell casts in the ad room. The ad compositor makes a frame from 6-pt. border in which the cast is placed. The border is cut down below type high but a little higher than the base upon which the cast rests. The frame thus constructed holds the shell casts in place securely. Mr. Caldwell also stated that if ad compositors must wait for type high casts when so many angular mortises are being used, a great delay will be caused by waiting for the fitting in of type high casts. On the other hand, by the use of shell casts, the base is prepared ahead of time while composing the advertisement and space allowed for the shell cast, which need only be laid in place when finished by the stereotyper.

Vacuum Casting Boxes

Upon broaching the subject: "What are the advantages of the vacuum casting boxes?" Chairman Fuller couldn't raise any discussion, seemingly because no one in the room is using them. Mr. Fuller, however, made a brief statement in which he asserted that these boxes produced a solid and long wearing plate in both flat and curved shapes.

Mr. Rehm Is Questioned

Edward Rehm of the Wood Newspaper Machinery Corporation, aroused the interest of the stereotyping executives, inasmuch as he was kept on the speakers' platform for over an hour answering questions. In discussing his company's equipment he created a great deal of interest by insisting that a lower temperature of stereotype metal would produce a more satisfactory cast. In casting a plate, 570 deg. is fine if this temperature does not cause too much porosity. A sufficient volume of water, rather than pressure, is all that is necessary in cooling a plate and only sufficient pressure to force the water against the casting side of the cylinder is necessary.

Tuesday Morning Meeting

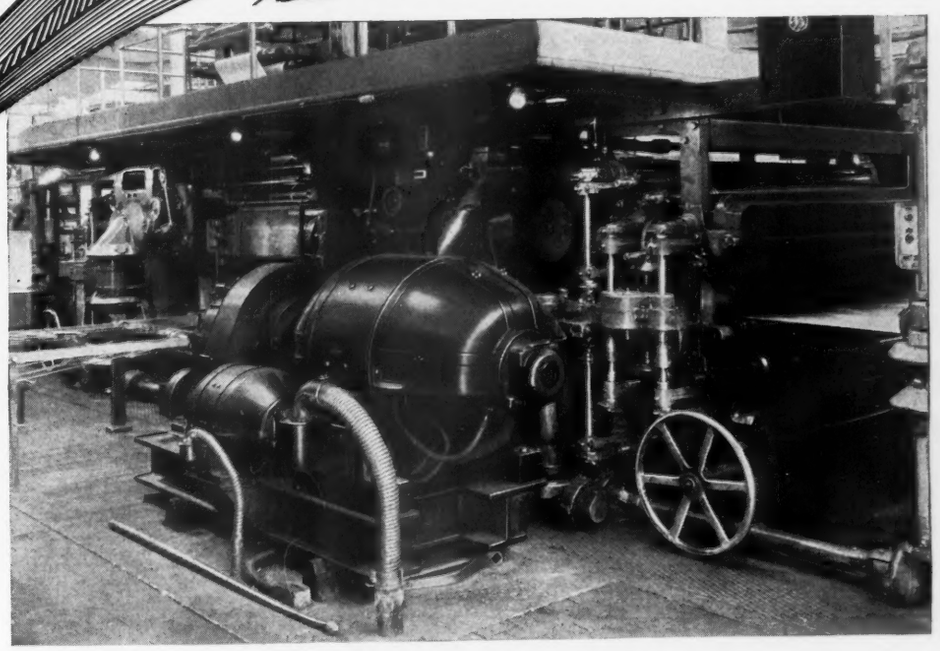
"Is Arsenic Detrimental to Stereotype Metal?" was answered by Lester Yeager, Pressroom Foreman of the Marion (O.) *Star*. After

(*Continued on Page 42*)

At Jersey City Printing Co.

Where reliability and speed are imperative, the press drive is G-E

Overnight service provided for keeping telephone listings up-to-date in New York City



One of four G-E double-motor drives, 100 horsepower, for Hoe 144-page presses at Jersey City Printing Co.

EVEN if your telephone was installed in New York City as late as 4 o'clock this afternoon, a permanent printed record of it will be in the hands of all "Information" operators before 8 o'clock tomorrow morning. This fast service is due to the remarkable system devised by the Jersey City Printing Co., printers of New York City telephone directories, the largest telephone directory job in the world.

To satisfy its requirements for *reliability* and *speed* in press-drive equipment, this printing company selected four G-E double-motor drives, matched to operate high-speed Hoe presses. Completing the total editions requires that the presses operate 20 *hours a day for eight months of the year.*

For electric equipment on any type of press, specify General Electric. G-E printing-equipment specialists co-operate with all press manufacturers, and will assure your getting the right equipment for the job. General Electric, Dept. 6B-201, Schenectady, N. Y.

020-238

GENERAL ELECTRIC

Conference

Held By Graphic Arts Research Bureau Was Successful

By Staff Writer

THIS year's conference of the Graphic Arts Research Bureau, which was held at Washington, D. C., May 12 to 14 inclusive, was divided into four sessions, three of which considered particular marches of research activity: "Paper and Ink," "Metal," and "Evaluation of Processes." A fourth session was devoted to general technical matters.

Paper and Ink Session

V. Winfield Challenger, head of the printing department of N. W. Ayer & Son, Inc., of Philadelphia, presided over the session devoted to "Paper and Ink."

Addresses were made as follows:

(1) Paper and Its Application to Printing, Arthur S. Allen, Color Engineer, New York.
(2) Permanence and Durability of Printing Papers, M. Kantrowitz, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.
(3) Quick Drying Inks, E. L. Duhring, Director of Research, F. H. Levey Co., New York.

Discussion was opened by W. J. Risley, Jr., of the Curtis Publishing Company of Philadelphia, who by means of charts gave an informative description of a method of dispensing with the traveling offset device of web perfecting color presses. Among the other participants in the discussion were Messrs. Wm. Maull and C. C. Weber.

Metal Session

Edward Epstean, of the Walker Engraving Company of New York, presided at the session devoted to "Metal." Addresses were made as follows:

(1) Sheet Zinc for Photo-Engraving, Wm. H. Finkeldey, Singmaster and Breyer Co.
(2) Impression Lead for Electrotype Molding, Howard Baker, Reynolds Metal Co.
(3) Photo-Engraver's Zinc, Ernest W. Spencer, Asst. Technical Director, Government Printing Office.
(4) Sheet Brass for Photo-Engraving, B. H. McGar, Asst. Director of Research, Chase Brass and Copper Co.
(5) Sheet Copper for Photo-Engraving, R. W. Myers, Metallurgist, C. G. Hussey & Co.
(6) Constitution and Properties of Type Metals, Samuel Epstein, Metallurgist, Battelle Memorial Institute.

Evaluation Session

The third session of the conference was devoted to a discussion of the application and evaluation of relief, lithography and gravure printing processes, the object being to guide printers in expanding their facilities and buyers in selecting the best processes for individual jobs. John Clyde Oswald, production manager of the Gregg Publishing Company, New York, was chairman and addresses were made as follows:

(1) Relief Process, Fred W. Hoch, Hoch Associates, Inc. of New York.
(2) Lithograph Process, W. J. Wilkinson, Zeese-Wilkinson Company of New York.

M. R. Tellissier, of the Gravure Foundation of New York, who was to have presented the subject of gravure was unable to be present. He sent a paper which will be published in the "Proceedings." His place was taken

RECOMMENDED
for good halftone work

FLEX dry mats take and retain a good deep impression of halftone and Ben Day screen dots. They give you plenty of detail—plenty of color in heavy solids—clean highlights and clean middle tones. As a result of low-pressure molding, **FLEX** dry mats are easy on cuts and porous slugs, and this feature, too, helps to promote good plating and good presswork.

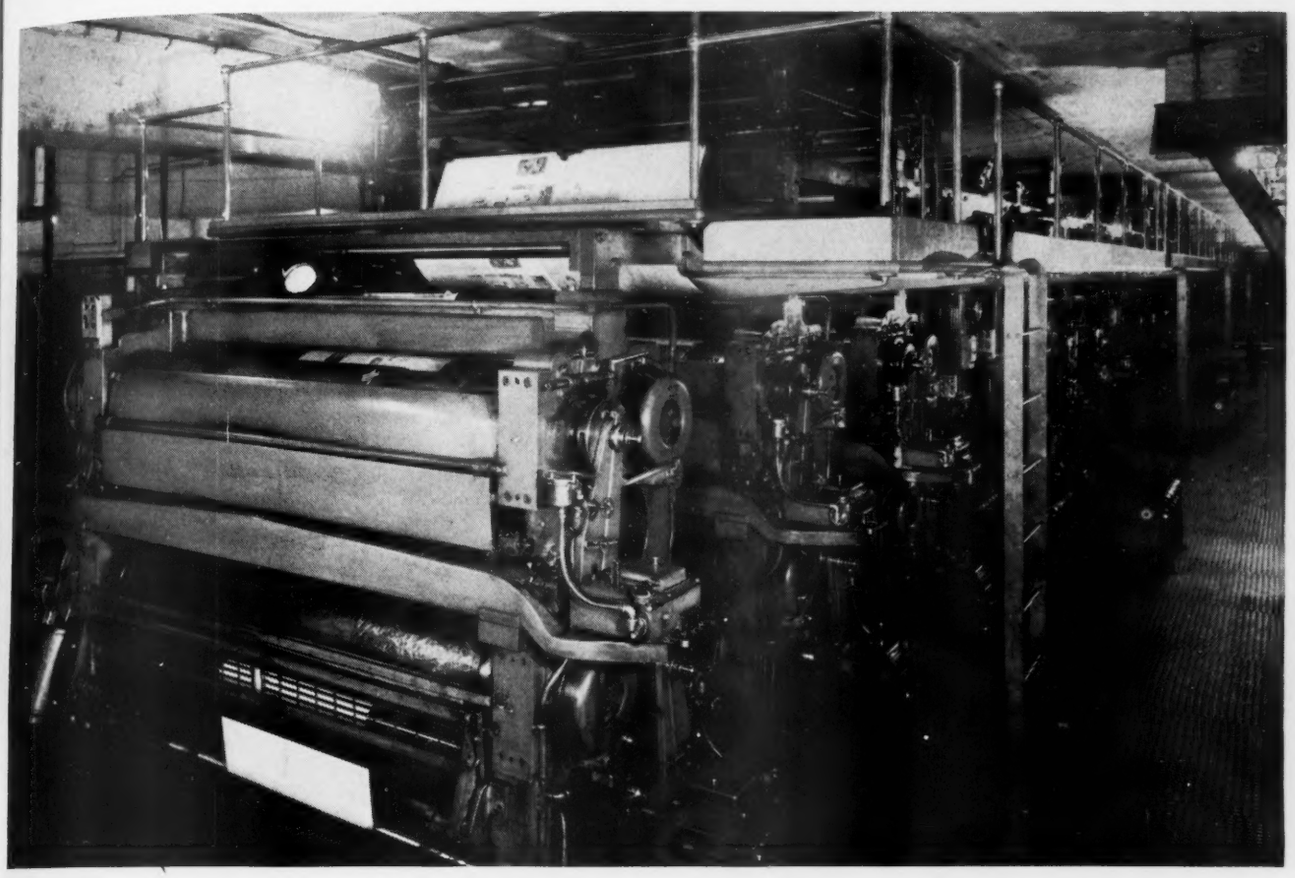
EASY TO WORK WITH

Stereotypers like **FLEX** dry mats because they are uniform in gauge and shrink—quick scorching—flexible—and dependable in every way. The Front Office likes them, too, because they give better results without extra cost. So why not send for your free samples and give **FLEX** dry mats a trial? Please be sure to specify gauge, shrink, number of casts per mat, and type of casting equipment used.

FLEXIDEAL DRY MAT CO., 21 West Street, New York

FLEX
DRY MATS

N. Y. Sun Equips New Presses 100% with GOODRICH ROLLERS



Twenty-four mammoth new Hoe units roar and rumble as they pour out the thick editions of the N. Y. Sun. Every roller is a Goodrich Printers' Roller, specified by the Sun because of long and satisfactory experience with Goodrich Rollers on former equipment.

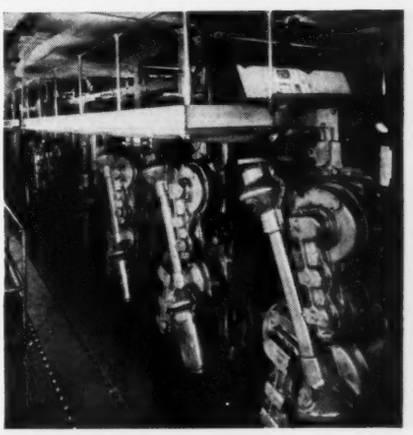
In the intensely competitive New York City field, clear-cut printing and speed in getting an edition on the street are vitally important. Goodrich Rollers help in both. These Rollers are not affected in the least by changes in temperature and so assure clear impressions throughout the run, with no stops for resetting or washups.

After years of use, Goodrich Rollers can then be reground in your plant, and are as good as new.

The fact that more Goodrich Printers' Rollers are to be found in the pressrooms of this country than all other makes combined should furnish a lead to any publisher or mechanical superintendent who is interested in better, faster printing at lower cost.

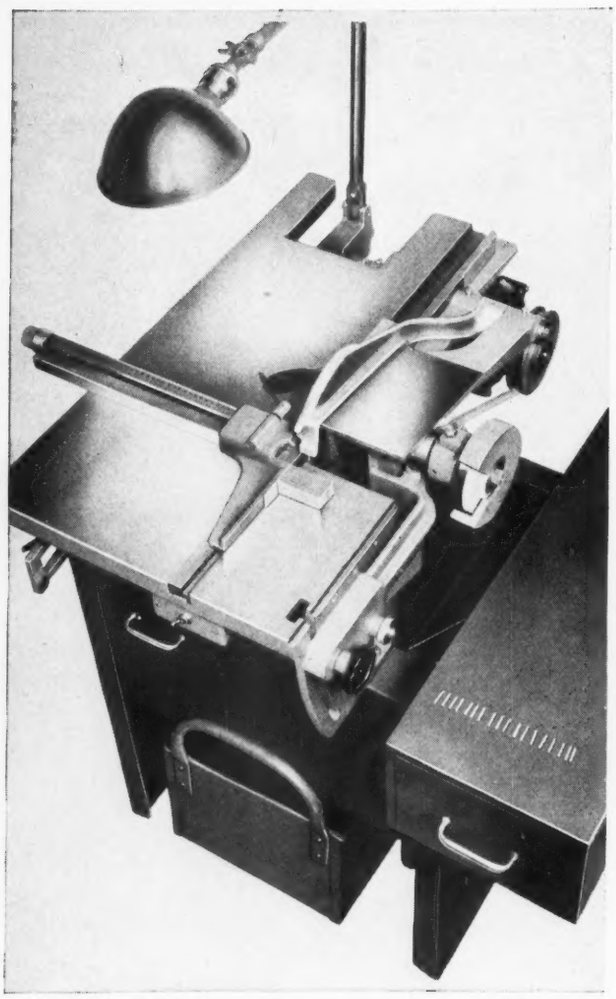
For the complete story, including names of prominent users, write to—

Two views of the 24 new Hoe Super-Production units, 100% equipped with Goodrich Rollers, at the N. Y. Sun. Every roller in the 52 units of both the Sun plants is a Goodrich.



NILES & NELSON, INC., EXCLUSIVE DISTRIBUTORS
75 West Street, New York · 400 West Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.

Goodrich *Printers'* Rollers



LOOK for These Features on the Saw You Buy

You will find *these* on the NEW No. 3 C & G Cabinet Model Saw Trimmer.

1. **Instant, accurate, table top adjustment. From slug cutting to undercutting in a second.**
2. **Positive work holder. Permits sawing nine point material or trimming the ribs from a ten point slug. Permits cutting heads from Ludlow or Linotype for easy angle arrangements on base.**
3. **C & G Lineup Gauge aligns slugs for fast cutting to variable measures. It is a time saver for squaring and mounting cuts.**
4. **Positive, quick system of checking for accuracy of sawing or mitering.**
5. **Right and Left Hand Miter vise.**
6. **Positive chip and waste disposal, with metal separating system.**

There are many other exclusive features engineered into the practical, accurate No. 3 C & G Saw Trimmer that contribute to increased production and higher speed. A new illustrated circular and prices will be sent at your request. Write Now.

MILWAUKEE SAW TRIMMER CORP.
612 East Clybourn St., Milwaukee, Wisconsin

informally by H. T. Sorensen of the Beck Engraving Company of Philadelphia.

General Technical Session

B. D. Stevens, vice president of the Miehle Printing Press and Manufacturing Company of Chicago, presided over the general technical session. Addresses were made as follows:

(1) Where are the Profits? C. O. Wellington, Scovell & Wellington, and President of American Institute of Consulting Management Engineers.
(2) Photo-Mechanical Tone Reproduction, Alexander Murray, Eastman Kodak Co.
(3) Nitric Acid Etching of Zinc in Photo-Engraving, E. R. Boller, Chemist, Grasselli Chemical Co.
(4) Heat Treated Electrotypes, R. H. Schwarz and J. H. Winkler, Ace Electrotype Co.
(5) Printing Press Drives, W. L. Wright, General Electric Co. (by title only.)

Hon. A. E. Giegengack, Public Printer, was chairman of the local committee of arrangements. He made the address of welcome at the opening session on Monday morning and was toastmaster at the annual banquet. The final day was devoted to sight-seeing expeditions to the Government Printing Office, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and the National Museum. An historical graphic arts exhibit, the most comprehensive of its kind in America, is permanently maintained at the latter place.

Dr. Vilhjalmur Stefansson, the well-known arctic explorer, was the only speaker at the banquet. He is the author of a book entitled "The Standardization of Error," which was the subject of his address. His expert handling of it met with the hearty approval of the audience. Entertainment drafted from the local theatres rounded out an enjoyable program. The Wardman Park Hotel was the scene of all the events.

Election of Officers

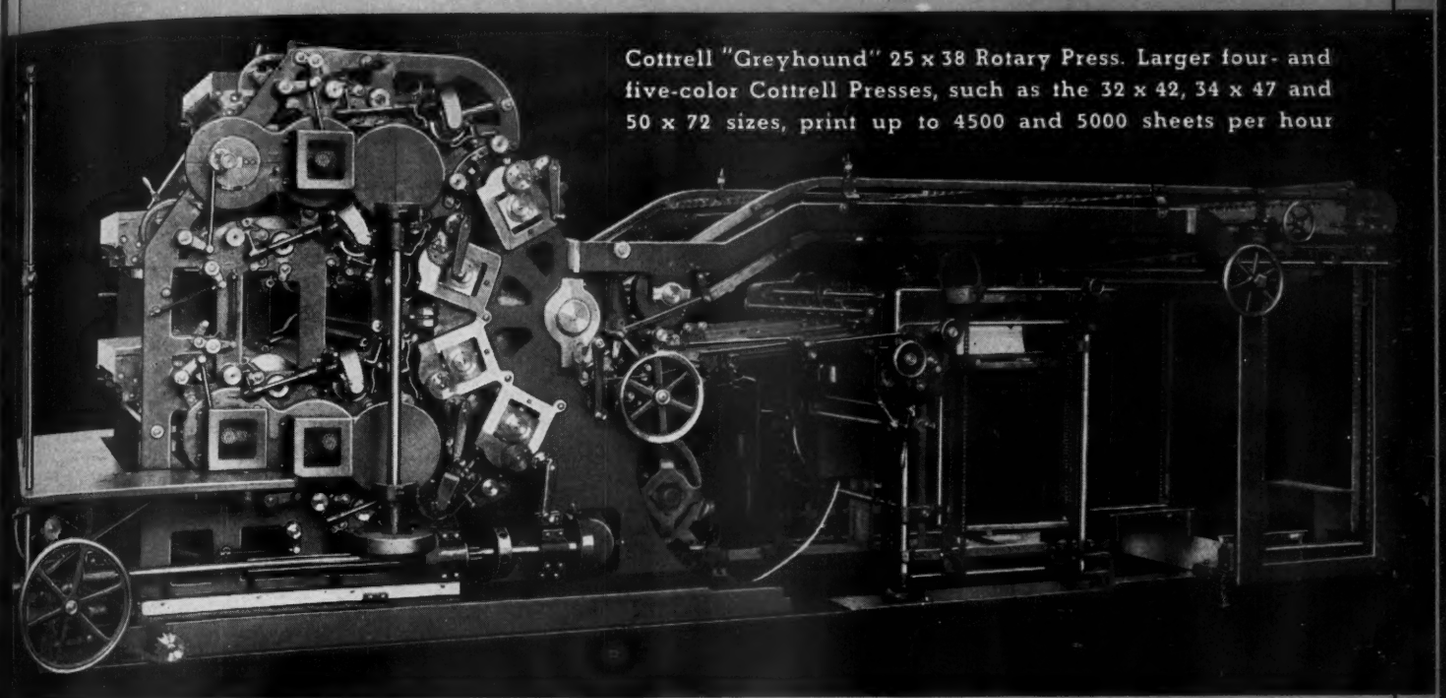
The Annual Election resulted as follows:

President: Edward Epstean, Walker Engraving Corp., New York.
Vice President: V. Winfield Challenger, N. W. Ayer & Son, Inc., Philadelphia.
Secretary-Treasurer: John Clyde Oswald, Gregg Publishing Co., New York.
Directors: Chas. Clarkson, International Ink Corp., New York; Burt O. Stevens, Miehle Printing Press & Mfg. Co., Chicago; Lewis Trayser, The Curtis Publishing Co., Philadelphia.
Members of the Council in addition to the above officers and directors: F. R. Blaylock, American Bookbinders Association, New York; W. G. Dodge, New York Daily *News;* George M. Duncan, Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Washington, D. C.; S. Epstein, Battel Memorial Institute, Columbus, Ohio; Otto Furman, New York University; H. L. Gage, Mergenthaler Linotype Company, New York; A. E. Giegengack, Public Printer, Washington, D. C.; Wm. C. Glass, Kidder Press Co., New York; Fred Hoch, Fred Hoch Associates, New York; W. C. Huebner, Huebner Laboratories, New York; T. R. Jones, American Type Founders Sales Corp., Elizabeth, N. J.; W. R. Maull, Dill and Collins, Philadelphia; E. W. Palmer, Kingsport *Press*, Kingsport, Tenn.; J. W. Park, Chicago *Tribune;* Otto Press, Institute of Paper Chemistry; R. F. Reed, Lithographic Technical Foundation, Cincinnati, Ohio; L. B. Siegfried, *The American Printer*, New York; H. V. White, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg; J. Homer Winkler, Ace Electrotype Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

Band Saw Improvement

Executives of H. B. Rouse & Company announce an important improvement in the Rouse Band Saw. The new improvement on the Rouse Band Saw is an entirely enclosed saw guard. This, it is said, is an additional basic feature which eliminates any possibility of injury to the operator should the band saw blade break. The new feature eliminates flying chips, insuring a positive direction of the chips into their proper place at the base of the saw. A circular showing the improved design has been prepared and it may be obtained by writing direct to the manufacturer, or in care of *Printing* Equipment *Engineer*.

PROFITABLE . Cottrell "Greyhound" prints 4 colors at once—up to 5500 an hour



Cottrell "Greyhound" 25 x 38 Rotary Press. Larger four- and five-color Cottrell Presses, such as the 32 x 42, 34 x 47 and 50 x 72 sizes, print up to 4500 and 5000 sheets per hour

Economical production of full-color printing is now available to the average fair-sized printing plant. This means a new source of large profits for such plants—a source of new and less competitive business which is created by the ability to handle four-color work at reasonable prices. • Advertisers and the public generally are demanding more and more color printing. They are also demanding a 1936 standard of quality—which means the Cottrell standard of ink distribution, register, and uniformity of impression. • Keep in step with the times and be prepared for the future. Investigate Cottrell Color Presses.

C. B. COTTRELL & SONS CO., WESTERLY, R. I.

NEW YORK : 25 EAST 26th STREET • CHICAGO : 332 SOUTH MICHIGAN AVENUE
SMYTH-HORNE, LTD., 1-3, BALDWINS PLACE, GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON, E. C. 1

COTTRELL

Seymour Now in Atlanta

Richard (Dick) Seymour, former superintendent of the Rochester (N. Y.) *Democrat* and *Chronicle* composing room, has assumed his new duties as mechanical superintendent of the Atlanta (Ga.) *Journal*.

Mr. Seymour has attained prominence in the printing fraternity and Masonic circles which is not equalled very often by a man of his age. His appointment as mechanical superintendent at 34 designates his capabilities.

Richard Seymour, who until recently was associated with the Rochester Gannett papers, now is mechanical superintendent of the Atlanta (Ga.) Journal.

While associated with the Rochester *Times-Union* composing room, Mr. Seymour was chairman of the chapel for three years. Later he was elected president of Rochester Typographical Union and in 1929 was named delegate to the Seattle convention of the Union. He has been active in affairs of the Empire Typographical Conference and was its president for two years, vice president one year and served as secretary-treasurer for one term. He was an associate editor for the Rochester Labor *Herald* and *Citizen*. This latter connection he relinquished when he was made foreman of the *Democrat* and *Chronicle* composing room in 1933.

Besides being a member of the various Masonic bodies including the Commandery, he is a prominent Republican and an active outdoor man. His chief recreations are swimming and golfing.

The *Democrat* and *Chronicle*, from which Mr. Seymour has become disassociated, is one of the two Rochester Gannett Newspapers. The other is the *Times-Union*, in which plant Mr. Seymour was employed up until the time of his appointment to the *Democrat* and *Chronicle* position.

Goggin Forms New Company

Joseph Goggin, who is well known among newspaper printing plant executives throughout the country has formed and has been named manager of the Newspaper Publishers Supply Company with office in the Old Colony Building, 407 South Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

In addition to handling a well known line of stereotype mats, the company will keep in stock cork and felt molding blankets, backing felt, adhesives, creeper molding blankets, and the leading lines for consumption in all mechanical departments of the newspaper plant.

Within a short time Mr. Goggin expects to have available a full line of supplies of all kinds.

Farrell Has New Connection

Joseph M. Farrell, former Production Manager of Blackman Advertising, Inc., New York, N. Y., joins the Harding Photo-Engraving Co. and the Harley-Ajax Press, Inc., as vice president in charge of sales.

Reduce Your Dross Loss 40 to 50%

WITH THE NEW

MONOMELT DROSS SIFTER

● The Monomelt Company is constantly looking for ways and means of preserving the life of metal—to stop its daily abuse—to reduce operating expenses.

● The newest item in the line of Monomelt metal saving devices is the Monomelt Dross Sifter. It is new, practical, efficient and very simple to operate. Consists of three main parts:

A large cast-iron ring, which sets in head of standard 500 lb. dross drum to support the Shaker; Shaker for separating good free metal from fine powder; Cover with crank and agitator. All parts shown in illustration on right. Fitting requires about 2 minutes. Only takes 10 minutes to put 100 lbs. through Monomelt Dross Sifter as agitator quickly separates powder from good metal.

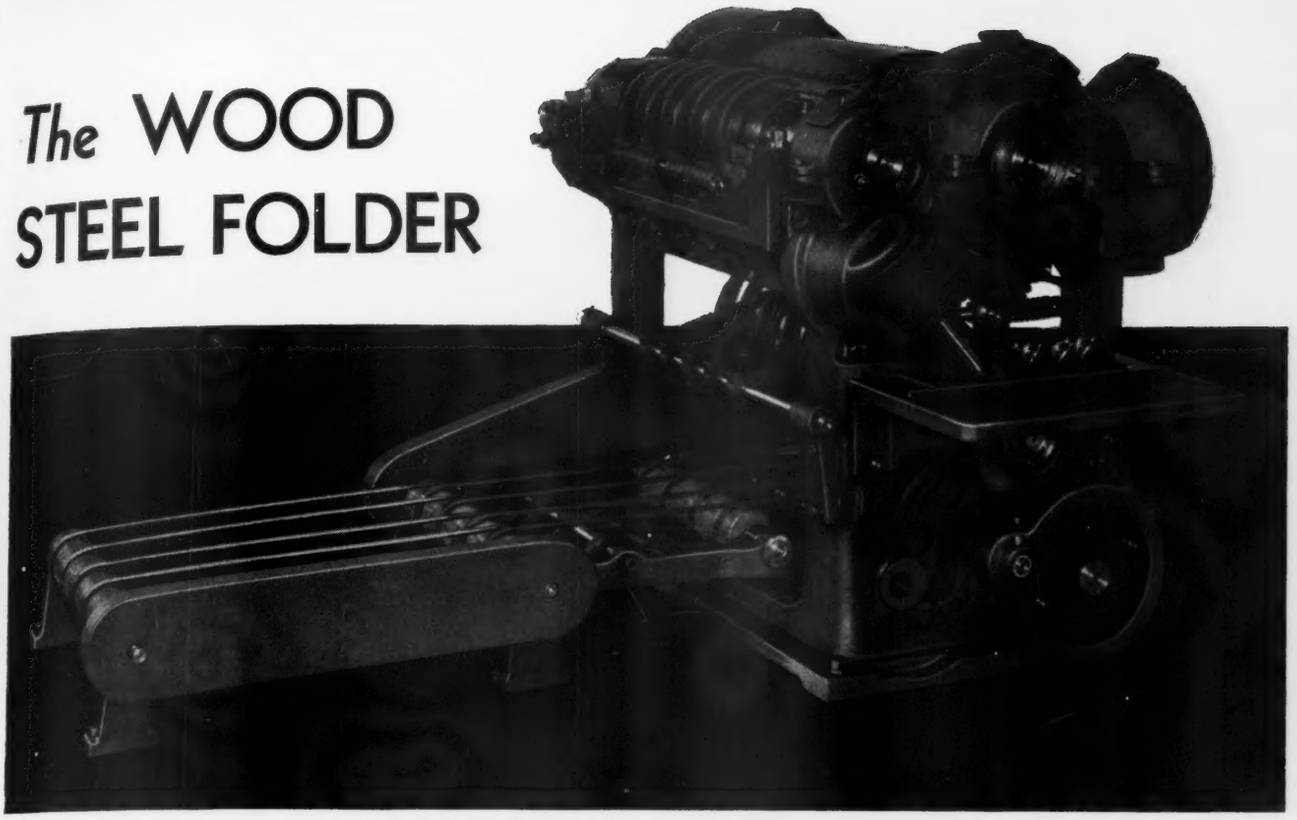
● Saving 150 to 250 lbs. on each 500 lb. drum quickly pays for equipment. Sold on absolute guarantee of satisfaction. Only $25.00, f.o.b. Minneapolis. Shipping weight 40 lbs. Order direct or from your nearest dealer.

THE MONOMELT COMPANY, Inc.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

Patent Pending

The WOOD STEEL FOLDER



Wood Steel Folder removed from press. Note rugged construction.

Unchokable

No other folder can equal the Wood Steel Folder in speed, accuracy, and dependability; nor is any other folder so rugged.

It has been run up to 81,000 24-page newspapers an hour.

It is made throughout of steel. Its framework is a single-piece steel casting. Only such a single-piece, unbolted structure can withstand the severe racking caused by the cutting and folding of heavy newspaper products at great speeds for long periods of time.

No other folder is built upon this single-piece principle or is capable of taking the punishment that such vigorous and incessant work inflicts.

This is the only folder that can be removed from the press as a whole, as shown on this page.

The Wood Steel Folder can be installed in any press and will substantially increase its speed and dependability.

●

WOOD NEWSPAPER MACHINERY CORPORATION

Plainfield, New Jersey . . New York Office, 501 Fifth Avenue

"367 lines cast per hour per machine"
Says TELETYPESETTER user

THE experience of the user quoted, checks that of other publishers. They have put Teletypesetter on the job under practical, workaday conditions.

This successful mechanical device steps up the normal operating speed of your linecasting machines to the maximum speed for which they were designed. It enables you to hold down composing room cost.

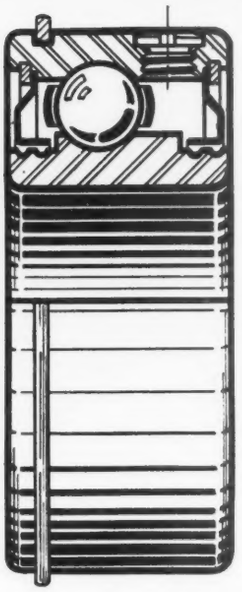
Teletypesetter again convincingly demonstrated at the Mechanical Conference, A. N. P. A.——— an Established Success—not an experiment.

WRITE FOR DETAILS

Let us tell you how Teletypesetter can help you meet the increased news demands of an election year. Address Teletypesetter Corporation, 1400 Wrightwood Ave., Chicago, Ill.

TELETYPESETTER

"Cartridge" Type Bearings



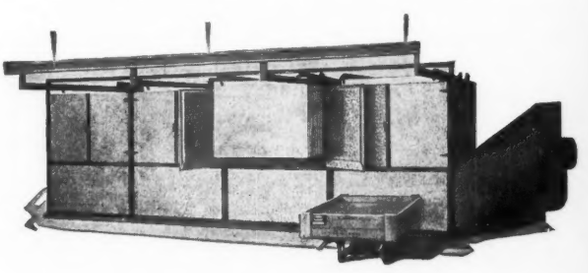
A new "Cartridge" Type Precision Ball Bearing has been announced by the Norma-Hoffman Bearings Corporation. The bearing is as wide as the conventional bearing, is equipped with a single row of balls and has increased grease-carrying capacity. Side shields with long, inwardly extending flanges have a close running clearance over the recessed inner ring. This feature, it is said, together with the grease grooves in the inner ring beneath the flanged shields, guard against the ingress of foreign matter and loss of the lubricant within the bearing even when mounted in vertical position. The metal shields are removable for inspection, cleaning or re-greasing the bearing. The bearing, however, can be filled or grease may be added through a built-in grease-refilling plug. In certain applications grease cups are used in place of the refilling plugs.

The Norma-Hoffman "Cartridge" Ball Bearing is at present confined to the medium series in sizes ranging from 25 to 55 m/m in bore in four distinct types as follows: A—With standard outer ring ("3600" series), B—With shoulder ring in outer ring ("43600" series), C—With plug in outer ring ("3600-J" series), and D—With shoulder ring and plug in outer ring ("43600-J" series).

Southworth Paper Conditioner

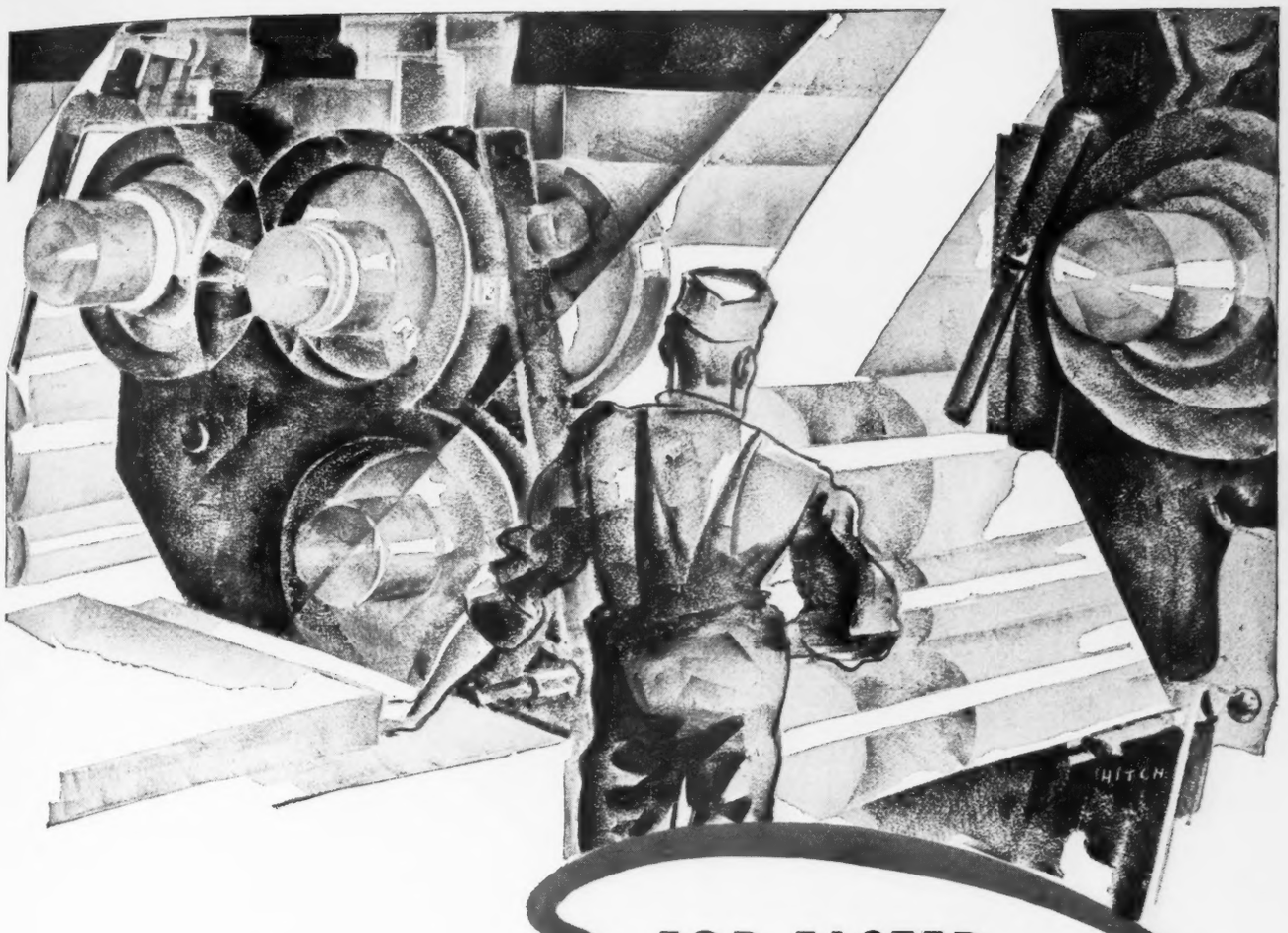
Accurate paper conditioning, it is said, may be quickly done in the new Simplex Paper Conditioner, announced by the Southworth Machine Company. The conditioner is divided into four compartments and has a capacity of from 50,000 to 60,000 sheets of average-weight paper in an eight-hour day. Each compartment takes from 2500 to 3000 sheets at a loading, depending upon the weight of the stock.

A propeller type fan forces a current of air from the pressroom into each compartment and then upwardly between the sheets from bottom to top to condition each sheet to exact equilibrium with the atmosphere in the pressroom.



View of Simplex Four-Compartment Paper Conditioner.

The manufacturer states that, through the method of air circulation used, all static is eliminated from the paper, even during dry summer heat and that condition-



FOR FASTER AND MORE ACCURATE PRINTING PRESSES

To meet the modern demand for high speed and extreme accuracy in printing equipment, press designers are taking a leaf out of the machine tool manufacturers' book and applying preloaded Timken Bearings to the plate and impression cylinders of rotary presses and to the impression cylinders of flat beds. The results are highly gratifying. Timken Bearings are used on heavy duty machine tool spindles to assure permanent rigidity and concentricity of rotation thereby eliminating chatter at the cutting tool. The same principles keep printing press cylinders turning truly and smoothly, hold them in correct and constant alignment and protect them against radial, thrust and combined loads. This modern practice will improve both the performance and saleability of your equipment—for Timken Bearings enjoy universal acceptance wherever wheels and shafts turn. Timken engineers will be glad to cooperate in applying Timken Bearings to your presses.

Tapered Roller TIMKEN BEARING EQUIPPED

A symbol of quality for any piece of equipment with which it is associated

THE TIMKEN ROLLER BEARING COMPANY, CANTON, OHIO

TIMKEN TAPERED ROLLER BEARINGS

FOR NOTHING!

YOU CAN GET A L-U-D-W-I-C-K A-U-T-O-M-A-T-I-C FEEDER

FOR NOTHING

Because in one year's time it will pay for itself thru

1. **Increase in Slug Production**
2. **More Solid Slugs**
3. **Decreased Fuel Consumption**

FOR
LINOTYPE
INTERTYPE
MONOTYPE
LUDLOW
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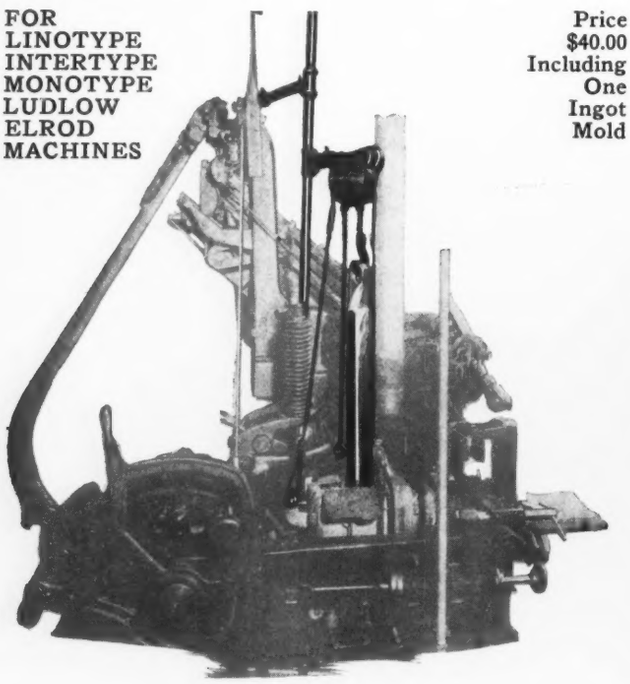
MACHINES



Price $40.00 Including One Ingot Mold

Every installation has shown a saving in three directions. . . . This has been so well demonstrated that the great majority of typesetting machines have some form of automatic feeding. . . . Those NOT so equipped are costlier to run.

LUDWICK FEEDERS
WILL BE SENT "ON APPROVAL"
TO RESPONSIBLE CONCERNS

STAR ★ MARK

For Maximum wear and efficiency use ACE BELTS. They are guaranteed for a minimum of a year's service.

LINOTYPE PARTS CORPORATION

NEW YORK
203 Lafayette St.

Agencies
Chicago
Los Angeles

KANSAS CITY
314 W. 10th St.

ing proceeds irrespective of high humidity in the outside air.

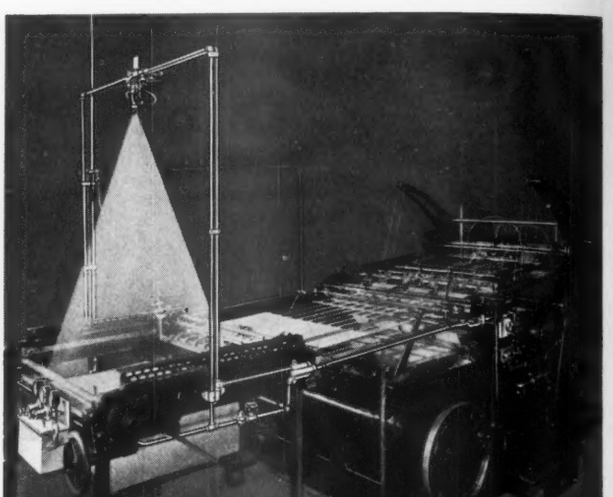
Air is supplied by a direct-connected fan in such manner that accidents to workmen are obviated. Compartments are so constructed that each receives the same amount of air. Air shutters are constructed so that each may be shut off or turned on in any compartment without disturbing the air movement in any other compartment. While any one compartment is being loaded or unloaded, conditioning continues in all other compartments.

Further information may be obtained from the Southworth Machine Company direct or through *Printing* EQUIPMENT *Engineer.*

Cleanprint Unit

The Cleanprint Unit, which is designed to prevent offset on the printed sheet, has been announced by Cleanprint, Inc. The unit was developed by Louis A. Froelich and A. D. Della Chiesa.

The Cleanprint Unit operates entirely by means of compressed air, without electric connections. It is applicable to any make of press and is regulated automatically by the operation of the press itself. It is



View of Cleanprint Unit attached to and in operation on a printing press. The Unit is operated by compressed air and is regulated automatically by operation of the press.

attached rigidly to avoid any danger of spoilage of the finished sheet.

It is said that overprint varnishing can be done with the aid of Cleanprint spraying at regular running speeds. The new high gloss inks and the printing of cellophane, glassine or piroxylyn papers with their respective inks can be handled expeditiously with Cleanprint Unit.

One gallon of spray liquid is sufficient for over 100,000 sheets 25 in. by 38 in. The unit operates on the principle of sufficient length of time to utilize a finely atomized and invisible spray, excepting when a more intense spray is required for very heavy forms.

When delivery troubles through static are not present, it is said, the use of a gas heater can be dispensed with, thus avoiding excessive drying of the sheets and that production in the case of lightweight papers (usually troublesome to deliver) is greatly expedited.

Further information may be obtained from Cleanprint, Inc., direct or through *Printing* EQUIPMENT *Engineer.*

New Dross Sifter

The Monomelt Company, Inc., announces a new Dross Sifter for sifting dross into the drum before shipment. Developed for use on a standard 500 lb. dross drum, it consists of three main parts: a large cast-iron ring, which sets in the head of the drum to support the shaker; the shaker, which separates the free metal from the fine powder, and the cover with crank and agitator.

The agitator, shaker handle and crank-bearing bracket are all made of cast steel. The shaker, which is made of cast aluminum, is fitted with two screens; one being of extra heavy brass wire mesh for separation purposes and the other a coarse steel screen for supporting the former.

View of New Monomelt Dross Sifter which is applied to the top of a 500 lb. dross drum for separating fine particles from the dross. The dross remaining in the shaker after sifting is returned to the metal furnace.

The cover, made of pressed steel, houses the agitator that separates the dross, the fine powder falling into the drum and the good metal remaining on the brass screen, from where it is easily removed. It is said that 100 lbs. of dross can be put through the Monomelt Dross Sifter in 10 minutes and after many tests, savings of 150 lbs. to 250 lbs. on each 500 lb. drum were established.

Fitting the equipment to a drum requires about 2 minutes as there are only four set screws in the iron ring to tighten. The shaker is then filled half-full with dross, cover applied and the crank turned 5 or 6 revolutions. When the agitator starts to revolve, it draws the cover down tight, making it unnecessary to use force.

Net weight of the equipment is 30 lbs. Shipping weight, 40 lbs. Further details and prices are available on request to the manufacturer, The Monomelt Company, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn.

Much Needed Reference Book

A very excellent and much needed reference book covering the industry.

Harry B. Adsit, Mechanical Supt.,
Commercial Appeal,
Memphis, Tennessee.

Blazing new trails of nautical achievement, the superliner Queen Mary symbolizes the spirit of advancing civilization — the same spirit of progress that has raised the art of printing ink manufacture to the height attained today — the culmination of 95 years of Morrill research and development...Today Morrill manufactures *more newspaper black and color ink than any other manufacturer in the world.*

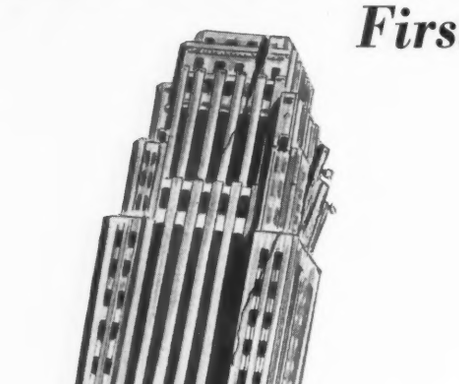
★ **LEADERSHIP!** Every veteran pressman and publisher knows the reasons for Morrill supremacy . . . Skilled workmanship . . . Finest materials . . . *Uniform quality* inks, *easily worked* . . . Intelligent service . . . Implicit confidence on the part of users of Morrill inks.

Inks BY **MORRILL**

"STANDARD OF THE NEWSPAPER WORLD"
GEO. H. MORRILL CO.
Division
GENERAL PRINTING INK CORPORATION
100 SIXTH AVE. • NEW YORK, N. Y.

Factories — Norwood, Massachusetts • Tacony, Philadelphia, Pa. Chicago, Ill. • San Francisco, Calif. • **Branches** — Boston New York • Philadelphia • Detroit • Chicago • St. Louis Minneapolis • Fort Worth • Los Angeles • San Francisco • Seattle

Put
DEPENDABILITY
First



Would you erect a building on a faulty foundation?

NO modern engineer would consider putting up a costly building on an uncertain foundation. Such action would be a waste of time and money.

Successful engravers today, likewise, realize it is a waste of time and money to use uncertain zinc as a foundation for costly engravings. That is why the majority of photo engravers put dependability first by specifying Zomo Electric Zinc for all regular work and A-Z Alloy for long direct printing runs. These metals are melted and cast in the electric induction furnace which assures a composition 99.95% exact.

Leading metal distributors in the United States, Canada and England carry stocks of these metals.

ZOMO ELECTRIC ZINC
A-Z ELECTRIC ALLOY

Patent Papers:

Printed copies of patents are furnished by the United States Patent Office at 10 cents each. Address the Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D.C., and enclose 10 cents for each patent paper wanted.

Patents

Numerous Feeding and Folding Patents Granted Recently

MAY-JUNE

Composing Machines:

2,038,714. SLUG CASTING MACHINE. Harold A. Burt, St. Albans, N. Y., assignor to Mergenthaler Linotype Company, a corporation of New York. Application February 5, 1934, Serial No. 709,754. 27 Claims. (Cl. 199—47.)

1. In a slug casting machine, the combination of means for casting a type slug and a blank slug in different cycles of operation of the machine, means normally acting to arrest the operation of the machine after the casting of each slug, and automatic means for rendering the arresting means inactive as required to maintain the machine continuously operative throughout the casting of the slugs.

2,038.750. SLUG CASTING MACHINE. Luther E. Morrison, New York, N. Y., assignor to Mergenthaler Linotype Company, a corporation of New York. Application June 22, 1934, Serial No. 732,032. 15 Claims. (Cl. 199—49.)

1. In or for a slug casting machine, a hand stick for composing a line of matrices, the matrices being capable of relative transverse movement in the hand stick and being formed each with two alining surfaces, one for base alinement and the other for a different alinement, and means on the stick adapted to cooperate with the alining surfaces to determine the relative positions of the matrices for one alinement or the other as desired.

Feeding and Folding:

2,038,645. ENVELOPE FEED MECHANISM. Lester A. Cherry, Kenmore, and Clarence N. Fuller, Indian Falls, N. Y., assignors to H. W. Hilliard Co., Inc., Buffalo, N. Y., a corporation of New York. Application May 27, 1935, Serial No. 23,636. 10 Claims. (Cl. 271—2.)

1. The combination with apparatus to which preformed envelopes are to be delivered and a magazine in which the envelopes are arranged with their sealing flaps extending forwardly, of mechanism for withdrawing the envelopes from the magazine and delivering them one at a time to the apparatus, the mechanism including means which is movable to enter between the sealing flap and the body of the foremost envelope in the magazine to engage the fold connecting the sealing flap and body and which is thereafter movable further in the same direction to withdraw the envelope from the magazine and means which is movable between the flap and said body to partially open the flap, whereby to facilitate entry of the first named means between the flap and the body.

19,958. REISSUE—QUICK CHANGE SPLICING DEVICE. Henry A. Wise Wood, New York, N. Y., assignor to Wood Newspaper Machinery Corporation, New York, N. Y., a corporation of Virginia. Original No. 1,909,443, dated May 16, 1933, Serial No. 196,517, June 4, 1927. Renewed March 6, 1933. Application for reissue March 29, 1935, Serial No. 13,769. 9 Claims. (Cl. 242—58.)

6. In a quick change splicing device, the combination with a bodily movable and rotatable fresh web roll, of a single set of propelling belts located in position to rotate the roll while the web of the expiring roll is being attached thereto and to continue to propel it until it is nearly exhausted, the belts engaging the surface of the expiring web roll at all times while connected with the web and the surface of the fresh roll without going out of contact with the expiring roll until the web is severed, means for pressing the fresh roll against the web of the expiring roll to effect a splice, and means for severing the web after the splice has been made.

2,039,463. WEB SPLICING DEVICE. Isidor Tornberg, Plainfield, N. J., assignor to Wood Newspaper Machinery Corporation, New York, N. Y., a corporation of Virginia. Application August 25, 1932, Serial No. 630,357. 5 Claims. (Cl. 242—58.)

1. In a web splicing device, the combination with means for supporting a fresh web roll, of a pair of arms rotatably supported on the spindles supporting the web roll, positive means for rotating the arms at the same speed as that of the roll, a shield supported at its opposite ends by the arms and adapted to cover the pasted surface of the roll, and means whereby when a paster is to be made the shield can be rotated faster than the roll to expose the pasted surface.

2,039,470. WEB ROLL ELECTRICAL SPEED CONTROL. Henry A. Wise Wood, New York, N. Y., assignor to Wood Newspaper Machinery Corporation, New York, N. Y., a corporation of Virginia. Application July 7, 1931, Serial No. 549,127. 6 Claims. (Cl. 242—58.)

1. In a device for rotating a fresh web roll preparatory to pasting, the combination of means for rotating the web roll at its axis from the printing press to which it is to deliver its web, means for changing the speed by which the power is delivered to the fresh roll, the means comprising a speed-changing device and a motor for operating it, and means movable by the fresh roll, and thereby controlled by the size of the roll, for electrically connecting the motor with a source of power to run it in either direction in accordance with the size of the fresh roll, the motor having little work to perform in order to change the speed of transmission of power to the fresh roll.

2,039,471. WEB ROLL ELECTRICAL SPEED CONTROL. Henry A. Wise Wood, New York, N. Y., assignor to Wood Newspaper Machinery Corporation, New York, N. Y., a corporation of Virginia. Application February 7, 1934, Serial No. 710,096. Renewed February 17, 1936. 10 Claims. (Cl. 242—58.)

10. In a web splicing device, the combination of a rotatable reel for supporting the fresh roll, means for driving the fresh roll through its spindle in proportion to the speed of the press, and a by-pass in the fresh roll driving means for controlling rotation of the fresh roll with respect to its diameter.

2,039,472. PRINTING PRESS TENSION DEVICE. Henry A. Wise Wood, New York, N. Y., assignor to Wood Newspaper Machinery Corporation, New York, N. Y., a corporation of Virginia. Application March 10, 1934, Serial No. 714,918. 2 Claims. (Cl. 242—75.)

1. In a tension device for a web supply roll for a printing press, the combination of flexible tension straps for the roll fixed at their lower ends, levers, each having two arms at an angle to each other, to the ends of the arms on one side the upper ends of which straps are connected, and means connected with the opposite arms of the levers for proportionately adding to the force exerted by the straps on the surface of the roll as it decreases in diameter.

2,039,696. WEB ROLL TAB. Henry A. Wise Wood, New York, N. Y., assignor to Wood Newspaper Machinery Corporation, New York, N. Y., a corporation of Virginia. Application July 19, 1933, Serial No. 681,076. In Great Britain July 3, 1933. 12 Claims. (Cl. 242—58.)

2. As an article of manufacture, a tab for connecting the leading edge of a web roll to the surface of the web roll, the tab having spots of dried adhesive spaced apart at its opposite ends on one side by which it can be secured to the leading edge and the surface of the roll and provided with a series of parallel slits between the two spots and spaced apart to form a weakened area, for the purpose described.

2,039,784. SHEET FEED RETARDING MECHANISM FOR PRINTING PRESSES. William K. Eckhard, Westerly, R. I., assignor to C. B. Cottrell & Sons Company, Westerly, R. I., a corporation of Delaware. Application May 3, 1935, Serial No. 19,572. 6 Claims. (Cl. 271—46.)

1. In a printing press, a sheet taking means, a sheet register and means for feeding sheets thereto at progressively lesser speeds comprising, a sheet feeder adapted to feed the sheets at a faster speed than the surface speed of the sheet taking means, a first sheet straightening and retarding mechanism traveling at a lesser surface speed than the sheet feeder and adapted to receive the sheets from the sheet feeder and retard their travel to approximately the surface speed of the sheet taking means, and a second sheet straightening and retarding mechanism traveling at a lesser surface speed than the first sheet straightening and retarding mechanism and adapted to receive the sheets from the first sheet straightening and retarding mechanism and to materially retard their travel on the way to the sheet register.

2,039,785. SHEET FEED RETARDING MECHANISM FOR PRINTING PRESSES. William K. Eckhard, Westerly, R. I., assignor to C. B. Cottrell & Sons Company, Westerly, R. I., a corporation of Delaware. Application June 28, 1935, Serial No. 28,815. 4 Claims. (Cl. 271—46.)

1. In a printing press, a front sheet register and means for feeding sheets thereto comprising, a sheet feeder and coacting first and second sheet straightening and retarding mechanisms, the first sheet straightening and retarding mechanism operating to receive the sheet from the feeder at one speed and gradually retard the sheet, and the second sheet straightening and retarding mechanism operating to receive the sheet from the first sheet straightening and retarding mechanism and still further retard the sheet on its way to the front sheet register.

Miscellaneous:

2,041,238. ATTACHMENT FOR PRINTING PRESSES. Dewey Fickes, Shippensburg, Pa., assignor to The Beistle Company, Shippensburg, Pa., a corporation of Pennsylvania. Application May 23, 1934, Serial No. 727,183. 4 Claims. (Cl. 34—18.)

1. A device comprising a header, an end wall having its lower portion downwardly flared, the header and the end wall having central notches in lower edges whereby they may be engaged over a bar of a printing press, burner tubes supported by the header and the end wall and in communication with the interior of the header, means for supplying fuel to the header, walls extending between the header and the end wall and alined with the side walls of the notches, and cover plates secured upon the upper edge of the header, the end wall and intermediate walls.

2,039,049. PRINTING DEVICE. Stanley Anthony, Boston, Mass., assignor to Farrington Manufacturing Company, Boston, Mass., a corporation of Massachusetts. Application January 8, 1935, Serial No. 871. 9 Claims. (Cl. 101—369.)

1. The combination of a printing plate, a casing therefor, the plate having a compartment shaped to receive the plate snugly, the casing having an opening in one edge through which the plate may be inserted, and a latch in the casing engageable with a shoulder on the plate for latching the plate in the casing, the casing also having an opening in the opposite edge to receive an unlatching device and the latch being movable out of engagement with the shoulder in response to rectilinear movement between the casing and device lengthwise of the casing.

2,040,175. SUBCHASE FOR TYPOGRAPHIC NUMBERING MACHINES. Michael Hoffman, San Francisco, and Ben Jackson, San Bruno, Calif. Application January 14, 1933, Serial No. 651,824. 4 Claims. (Cl. 101—391.)

1. The combination with a numbering machine and its frame, and external casing in which the numbering machine's frame is loosely and removably fitted, of securing means including a fixed threaded stud extending inwardly from a side of the casing, and a wheel screwably mounted on the stud and adapted to be screwed against the frame of the numbering machine, whereby the numbering machine frame may be clamped between the wheel and a side of the casing.

2,040,247. GRAVURE PRINTING PROCESS. Arthur Dultgen, Queens Village, N. Y. Application February 9, 1933, Serial No. 655,930. Renewed October 2, 1935. 1 Claim. (Cl. 95—5.7.)

The method of producing intaglio printing surfaces comprising exposing a soft working or continuous tone positive plate to a continuous tone negative of a desired image through a halftone screen formation to produce varying sized dots of varying tone densities in accordance with the corresponding tone values of the image to be reproduced, exposing the screened positive on sensitized carbon tissue, applying the tissue to a printing surface, and etching.

2,040,464. SPEED CONTROLLING AND BRAKING MEANS. James A. Cameron, Brooklyn, N. Y., and Robert McC. Johnstone, Short Hills, N. J., assignors to Cameron Machine Company, Brooklyn, N. Y., a corporation of New York. Application August 11, 1932, Serial No. 628,352. 2 Claims. (Cl. 188—180.)

1. In a braking device: two non-rotating brake members; a pivotal support for one of the members; a rotating shaft extending through the other of the members; a third brake member carried by the shaft intermediate the non-rotating brake members; a pressure-

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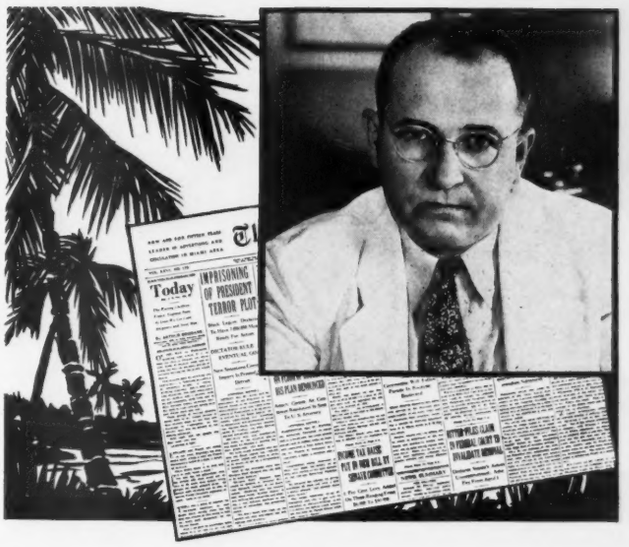

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exerting member to engage the pivotally supported member at a point substantially in line with the axis of the shaft; a rockshaft carrying the pressure-exerting member; and means controlled by the speed of the rotating shaft to actuate the rock-shaft.

2,040,827. MACHINE FOR MAKING PHOTO PRINTS ON PRINTING CYLINDERS. Jules J. Brell, New York, N. Y. Application February 12, 1935, Serial No. 6,179. 11 Claims. (Cl. 95—73.)

1. In a machine for making photo prints on printing cylinders, means for supporting a cylinder, means adapted to impart rotation to the cylinder, clamping members for each end of a flexible film, yielding tension means for connecting the clamping members to form with the film an endless belt, a support for the tension means permitting movement of the tension means relatively to the support for simultaneous rotation of the cylinder and corresponding movement of the endless belt formed by the film and tension means, and means for throwing a beam of light upon a film held adjacent the cylinder by the tension means.

2,040,998. PRINTED SHEET DRIER. Eldo M. Jump, Toledo, Ohio. Application June 16, 1934, Serial No. 730,947. 4 Claims. (Cl. 34—18.)

1. In a printing press, delivery means embodying a frame for transferring a printed sheet therefrom, a plurality of conveyor tapes indepedently transversely adjustable on the frame, bracket means mounted on and slidably adjustable along the frame, a burner carried by bracket means and extending transversely of the tapes and therebelow, the burner providing a series of upwardly directed ports, shields carried on the burner to close the ports below each respective tape and thereby making the burner discontinuous in its transverse extent, the shields being shiftable along the burner corresponding to the independently adjusted tape positions, and means clamping the shields to the burner in their respective adjusted positions.

2,041,109. JUSTIFYING DEVICE. Richard Paul Bernhardt, Chicago, Ill. Application December 7, 1934, Serial No. 756,461. 6 Claims. (Cl. 276—28.)

1. A justifying device comprising a rotatable calibrated drum, lineally shiftable means arranged to differentially rotate the drum and normally having a predetermined positional relation with a fixed point on the justifying device, means to support a line of type with one end thereof in alinement with the shiftable means and in fixed relation with the fixed point, and means to manually shift the lineally shiftable means into engagement with the other end of the line of type whereby the drum is rotated differentially according to the length of the line of type.

2,041,602. WEB CONTROLLER. Thomas Hamilton Grozier, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia. Application March 10, 1933, Serial No. 660,328. In Australia March 24, 1932. 15 Claims. (Cl. 271—2.6.)

1. In an apparatus for controlling the feeding of a rolled web as an inset in a main web printed on another machine, including web feeding means designed to be synchronised with the operation of the machine handling the main web, electrically controlled means governed by the movement of the inset web relative to the main web for controlling the rate of feeding of the inset web by the feeding means, a support for a roll constituting a source of supply of the inset web, and automatically compensating web tensioning means intermediate the roll and feeding means for controlling the supply from the roll in accordance with the controlled condition of the feeding means.

2,038,591. PRINTING PASTE. William R. Moorhouse, New York, N. Y., assignor to National Aniline & Chemical Company, Inc., New York, N. Y., a corporation of New York. No Drawing. Application April 12, 1930, Serial No. 443,918. 15 Claims. (Cl. 8—6.)

1. A dye paste for use in printing with the aid of a reducing agent and an alkali comprising Carbanthrene Black BB and an assistant selected from the group consisting of the ethanolamines and the hydroxyalkyl ethers.

Offset Lith:

2,040,129. PLANOGRAPHIC PRINTING PLATE. William T. Hagelin, Cleveland, Ohio, assignor to Multigraph Company, Wilmington, Del., a corporation of Delaware. Application May 26, 1934, Serial No. 727,671. 2 Claims. (Cl. 101—401.1.)

A planographic printing plate having a metallic printing surface consisting of a multiplicity of depressions bounded by prominences generally rounded in cross-sectional contour and substantially free from sharp apices, the depressions and prominences extending in a general longitudinal direction the prominences at opposite sides of the depressions being generally greater in height than the prominences at the ends of the depressions.

Plate Making:

2,040,437. PRINTING PLATE SHAVING MACHINE. William F. Huck, Richmond Hill, N. Y., assignor, by mesne assignments, to R. Hoe & Co., Inc., New York, N. Y., a corporation of New York. Application November 25, 1933, Serial No. 699,732. 14 Claims. (Cl. 90—25.)

10. In a device, the combination of a fixed frame, a plate supporting table slidably mounted on the frame, the table being composed of a pair of sections, one of the sections being movable relatively to the other, manually operable means having a mechanical connection to one of the sections for moving it relatively to the other of the sections in order to raise and lower the last mentioned section, plate hold-down means pivotally mounted on the fixed frame, resilient means for maintaining a follow-up pressure on the hold-down means while they are optionally in horizontal operative plate hold-down position or in inoperative vertical position, and cutting means engageable with the plate, the cutting means being electrically controlled.

2,041,092. STEREOTYPE MAT. Arlie W. Schorger, Madison, Wis., assignor to Burgess Cellulose Company, Freeport, Ill., a corporation of Delaware. No Drawing. Application November 28, 1933, Serial No. 700,083. 20 Claims. (Cl. 91—70.)

1. The method of improving the casting properties of a stereotype mat without impairing the strength and flexibility thereof which comprises coating said mat with a cellulose carbonizing substance which is not more than 5% soluble in water at 30° C. and appreciably soluble in hot water, and heating the stereotype mat to a temperature at which the moisture therein is expelled rapidly from the mat.

10. A stereotype mat having a coating comprising a substance capable of carbonizing cellulose fibers, the substance being not more than 5% soluble in water at 30° C. and appreciably soluble in hot water.

2,041,317. PHOTOENGRAVING SCREEN AND PROCESS OF PRODUCING SAME. Charles E. Benson, Los Angeles, Calif., assignor to Los Angeles Engraving Company, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif., a corporation of California. Application May 22, 1935, Serial No. 22,860. 3 Claims. (Cl. 95—81.)

1. The method of making a photoengraving screen which comprises exposing a sensitive photographic plate through a conventional photoengraving screen and photographing upon the entire sensitized surface of the plate, the surface images of portions of a material of predetermined kind, whereby to provide a negative which is a composite of the images of the screen characterizing portions of the conventional screen and the images of the surface portions of the aforestated material, then making a positive from the negative adapted to be used in the making of prints in place of a conventional screen, so that the subject in the print when photographed upon a sensitized plate through the positive will appear as though mounted upon a backing having the surface characteristics of the aforestated material of predetermined kind.

Elects New Officers

At a meeting of the Directors of the Mergenthaler Linotype Company, held June 5, 1936, Norman Dodge was made chairman of the board of directors; Joseph T. Mackey was elected president of the company; C. H. Griffith was named vice-president in charge of typographic development; and George A. Schwaninger was made treasurer.

Norman Dodge has been president for eight years and Mr. Mackey executive vice president during that period.

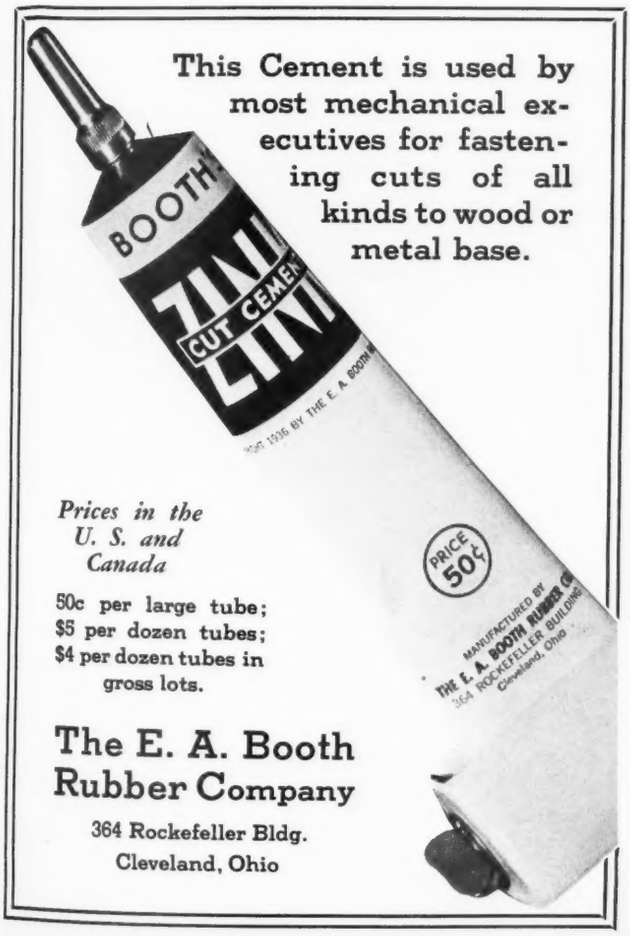
Mr. Mackey's elevation to the presidency features his forty-first year in the Linotype organization. From a proverbial beginning as office boy in 1895, he has progressed through various departments from treasurer's assistant, assistant secretary and treasurer, secretary and treasurer and executive vice-president.

C. H. Griffith, elected vice-president in charge of typographic development, has been with the company for thirty years and since 1916 as assistant to the president. He is a practical printer, having started as a pressman in Lexington, Ky., in the early 90's. Since 1916 he has been in charge of matrix manufacture and has directed the substantial growth since then in methods and equipment. He is a member of the Engineers Club, New York, and of the American Institute of Graphic Arts.

George A. Schwaninger, newly-elected treasurer, has served the company as head of its works accounting activities. He graduated from Columbia University.

Hoe Vice President Dies

Addison J. Gallien, vice president of R. Hoe & Co., Inc., New York, died May 26 at his home in Upper Montclair, N. J. He was 71 years of age.



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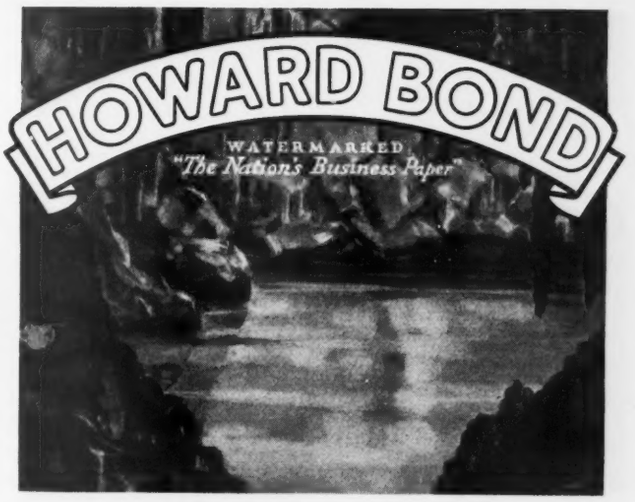

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Electros

(*Continued from Page 10*)

large particles which have a smaller hardening effect than small particles. Very little of the antimony is retained in supersaturated solution in as cast electrotype metal, so that very little precipitates out to cause age-hardening.

A comparison of micrographs of electrotype metal as cast with those of the quenched and aged specimens does not show much difference in structure between the two. In these micrographs the white constituent consists of tin and antimony and the dark background is the lead. The heat treated specimens etch a little darker. The tin antimony constituent that is present along the grain boundaries appears to have diminished in amount in the aged specimens, indicating a definite solution of some antimony. The precipitated particles of antimony are too small to be detected microscopically. Figure 1 shows micrographs of the following as cast specimens:

A—electrotype metal containing 93.3% lead, 2.8% tin and 3.8% antimony at a magnification of 100 diameters.
B—The same specimen at a magnification of 500 diameters.
C—electrotype metal containing 86.4% lead, 6.0% tin, and 7.6% antimony at a magnification of 100 diameters.

In Fig. 2 micrographs of the same metals after quenching and ageing are shown. The letter designations are the same as for Fig. 1.

These specimens were etched with a solution of 3 parts acetic acid and 1 part hydrogen peroxide. The micrographs were prepared by the Battelle Memorial Institute.

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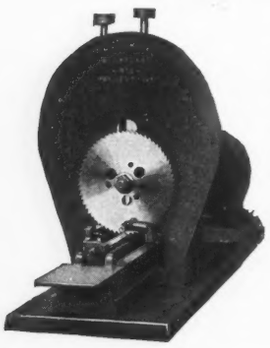

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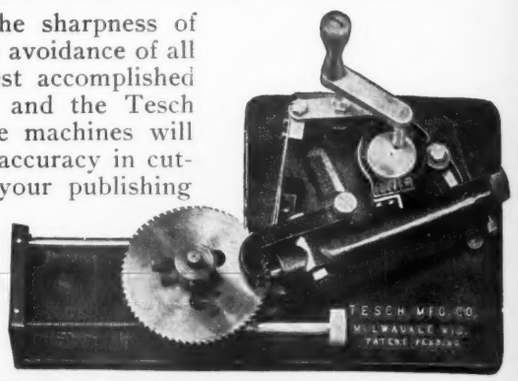

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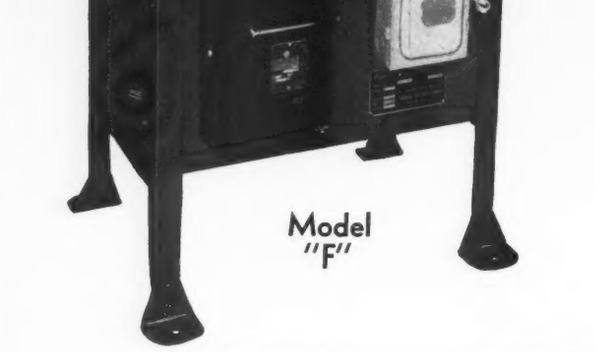

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II—Experimental Data

The results of Epstein were based on laboratory experiments of plain electrotype metal (*i.e.*, without an electrotype shell facing) and it was necessary to check whether commercial electrotypes would behave in the same manner and whether the copper shell on the electrotype metal would influence the results. It was also necessary to determine whether the operations of heat treating would affect the printing value of the electrotypes. Sample patterns were prepared with a solid tint area 1 in. wide extending across the width of the subject. This gave ample space for Brinell hardness measurements on the face of the electrotypes molded from this pattern. One of each pair was heat treated and the other was not. Each pair was handled on the same case, in the same cast and the hardness measurements were made successively on each. The electrotype metal used in making these specimens contained lead—94.2% (by difference), tin—2.7%, antimony—3.1%. The heat treat-

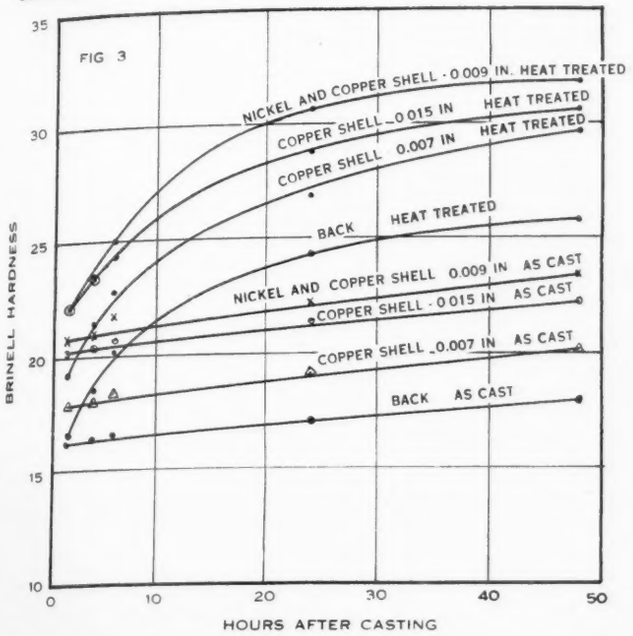

Fig. 3.—Increase in Hardness of Electrotypes after Heat Treating.

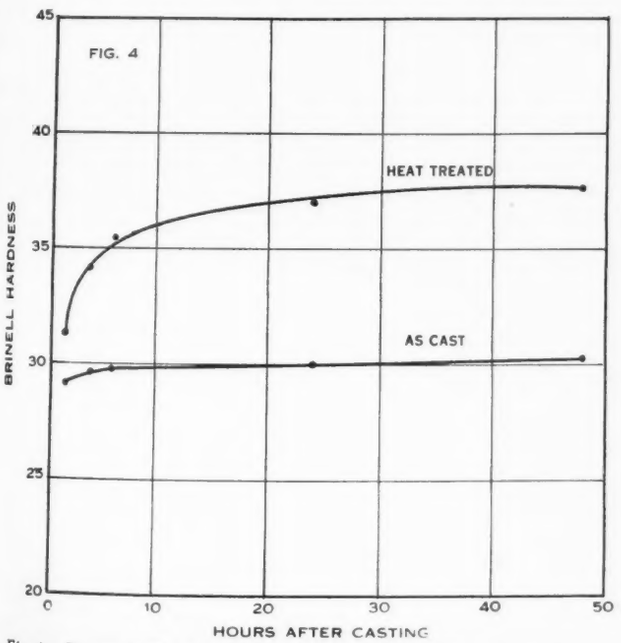

Fig. 4.—Increase in Hardness of Stereotypes after Heat Treating.

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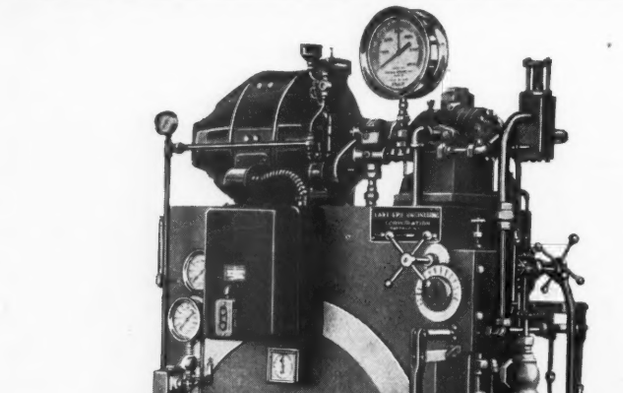


OUR CUSTOMERS WRITE OUR ADS!

Newspapers produced entirely from DIRECTOMAT moulds, like the Milwaukee Journal, the Pontiac Daily Press and the Toronto Star Weekly, constitute the most effective form of advertising for our DIRECTOMAT Matrix Press. They demonstrate convincingly that the DIRECTOMAT produces vastly superior printing results in black-and-white and R. O. P. color. Copies of the above papers and full investigation will corroborate our claims.

● The positive pressure control, absolute parallelism, hydro-electric heating, suction device, and a host of other exclusive features make the DIRECTOMAT supreme in its field. There is nothing else like it—nothing else near it. Everybody says it. 28 installations prove it.

It will pay you to investigate!

Lake Erie Stereotype Equipment Corporation
Division of Lake Erie Engineering Corporation
KENMORE STATION, BUFFALO, N. Y.

ing and Brinell measurements were made by a consulting engineering and chemical laboratory. A 10 millimeter diameter ball, with a 200 kilogram load acting for 30 seconds, was used in making the Brinell measurements. This probably explains the difference between the actual Brinell values obtained by Epstein (a ½ in.—12.5 millimeters—diameter ball was used in making the measurements reported in his paper) and those reported in this paper. The relative differences in Brinell hardness measurements on the different kinds of plates are of the same order, however. The measurements obtained on the various samples are given in the following table.

It is interesting to note that regardless of the thickness or nature of the shell the hardness measurements made on the backs of various heat treated electrotypes are in close agreement. The same is true of the backs of the as cast specimens. This would be expected within the limit of experimental error.

It is also interesting to observe the increase in the hardness as measured on the face of the plates as compared with the backs of the plates for the two shell thicknesses and the nickel-copper shell. The 0.007 in. copper shell increases the hardness of the face about 10% over that of the back. By using a 0.015 in. copper shell, approximately 20% increase in hardness is obtained on the face. The surprising fact is that the face of the electrotype having a nickel-copper shell and yet a total thickness of only about 0.009 in. lends at least the same degree of hardness to the face of the plate as a copper shell 0.015 in. thick. This would seem to indicate an advantage in the use of nickel faced electrotypes as compared with heavy shell copper electrotypes for certain classes of work. The results of the hardness measurements are plotted in Fig. 3. Only one curve for the backs of the heat treated and as cast electrotypes is shown. This curve is sufficiently in agreement with the others and representative enough to be used.

It is to be noted that the hardening is practically completed in the heat treated specimens in about 48 hours. Within 3 or 4 hours after casting, however, there is a sufficient increase in hardness to make it noticeable in service. The hardening is most rapid during the first 8 hours. No hardness measurements were made after 48 hours, because there is sufficient evidence to show that the hardening increases only a few percent above the 48 hour point, even after a year from the time of quenching.

The electrotypes that were used in these experiments measured approximately 5 in. by 9 in. and were shaved to 0.152 in. thick. As nearly as could be measured, no

CLINE-WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT
ALTERNATING CURRENT
FOR ROTOGRAVURE PRESSES
DIRECT CURRENT
ENGINEERED FOR . . . LOCAL CONDITIONS
CLINE SYSTEM
DESIGNED FOR . . . PRESS REQUIREMENTS

dimensional changes took place due to the heat treating. More accurate measurements have been since made on larger plates (up to 20 in. in one direction) and no measurable dimensional changes were noted. The electrotypes are not stained, discolored, or altered in appearance by heat treating. The temperature used in heating them prior to quenching, 455 deg. F. (235 deg. C.), is below that which would cause any change in the hardness of a copper or nickel shell.

Hardening Stereos

Two stereotypes were cast to see if this metal would also harden when quenched. The composition of the stereotype metal used was as follows: Lead—82.5% (by difference), tin—4.4%, antimony—13.1%. The results of the hardness measurements of the as cast and heat treated plates are shown in the curves plotted in Fig. 4. Stereotype metal does harden when heat treated, but not proportionately as much as electrotype metal. This increased hardening may be of some advantage in the use of stereotypes.

Several experiments were made to determine the effect of the time the plates were allowed to remain in the heated oil upon the degree of hardening subsequently obtained. It was found that a period of 15 minutes would result in the maximum hardness. A longer immersion, even as much as an hour, did not give any greater results. Immersion periods below 15 minutes gave erratic results in that some specimens did not harden as much as others.

After heat treating a few electrotypes and allowing them to stand for several days they were again immersed in the heated oil and allowed to cool slowly over a period of several hours. It was found that the hardness had diminished to about the same values as the original as cast hardness. By heating electrotypes to their critical temperature and slowly cooling, instead of quenching, it is thus possible to soften the electrotype metal backing.

Monotype Annual Report

President Harvey D. Best of the Lanston Monotype Machine Company, made his annual report to the annual stockholders' meeting which was held in Alexandria, Va., on May 7 last. Net earnings for the year were $220,556, after deducting $87,698 for taxes and $130,185 for reserves for depreciation, amortization of patents and possible losses on foreign exchange. This is $4.17 per share as compared with $1.67 per share for the year ended February 28, 1935. Losses arising from bad debts and resale of recovered equipments were 1.06% of net sales. Cash on hand February 29 is $1,317,781. Current assets are $3,758,987 against current liabilities and reserves for taxes of $108,384. Inventories have increased $44,063. Additions, improvements and repairs to building and plant have been made. Against original cost of $2,788,324 there has been set up reserves of $2,202,347, leaving present book value of $585,976.

President Best's opinion of the general business outlook at this time is quoted from the report, as follows:

> We renew our expression of confidence in the printing industry, which is gradually working out of a long continued depression toward the re-establishment of normal operation. We also express our genuine appreciation of the generous cooperation received from Monotype users throughout the world.

Klean-o-Mat
TRADE MARK
PROCESS

U. S. Patent Nos.
1,804,331 and 1,890,374

HAVE YOU ? . . WRITTEN

IN May we invited you to send for a free analysis of comparative costs of operating YOUR composing room with, and without, "KLEAN-O-MAT."

Many of you now have this "Eye - Opening" information. To those who delayed writing us we repeat—"You owe it to yourself to write NOW."

Especially since you incur no obligation in asking for this analysis.

P. S.—It's the method that completely cleans any Linotype or Intertype magazine (and entire font of mats) in one operation, in 35 minutes.

National Printing Appliance Corp.
60 Hudson St. New York, N. Y.

VULCAN

• for ECONOMY and BETTER PRESSWORK

Newspaper Press Blankets

• A complete line, including felt and non-felt blankets, E. D. blankets, draw sheets, and underpackings. A large percentage of all the newspapers in the country are now using Vulcan cylinder packings.

Vulcolastic Inking Rollers

• For newspaper presses. These completely synthetic rollers, containing no rubber whatever, are establishing new standards of durability and trouble-free service.

Molding Blankets

• For the Stereotyping Department. Cork and Vulcan Buckle-proof. Promote better molding and, consequently, better printing.

Offset Blankets

• For lithographers and offset printers. Different blankets for different purposes, including metal decorating, commercial printing, color work, etc.

Litholastic Inking Rollers

• For lithographers and offset printers. A durable year-'round roller. Excellent inking qualities.

Gelastic Inking Rollers

• For letterpress printers. Eliminate costly press delays. Cost more but save money.

PRINTED MATTER ON REQUEST

•

VULCAN
PROOFING COMPANY

58th Street and First Avenue, Brooklyn, New York

608 South Dearborn Street, Chicago

Pacific Coast: Ralph Leber Co., Polson Building Seattle, Washington

Southern Representative: Hi-Speed Roller Company New Orleans, Louisiana

Mountstephen Promoted

The many friends and Monotype customers in the United States and Canada will be pleased to know about the appointment of Harry E. Mountstephen as general manager of the Monotype Company of Canada, Ltd., Toronto. For several years past he has been holding the position of assistant to President John J. Meadth of the Monotype Company of Canada.

Mr. Mountstephen is a practical printer. Successively he held positions as compositor, foreman, superintendent and manager of printing plants. He has had considerable experience in the newspaper business as manager of the Petersborough (Ont.) *Examiner*.

Harry E. Mountstephen, who has been promoted to the position of General Manager of the Monotype Company of Canada, Ltd. with headquarters in Toronto.

His first employment with the Monotype Company of Canada was in December, 1916, as salesman for the Province of Ontario. In May, 1924, he was transferred to the Monotype Company of California with headquarters in Los Angeles. In 1926 he left the service of the company and rejoined it in 1929 as sales representative for the Monotype Company of Canada.

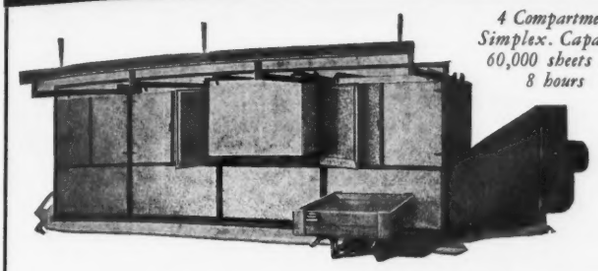
Lighting

(*Continued from Page 11*)

Experiments in the laboratory and customer's premises, taken together with the experience of others who have worked in this field, indicate that there is little to gain from the use of so-called north sky color temperatures and as for "noon sunlight," no colorist knowingly works in sunlight. It appears that a color temperature around 6000 deg. K is probably the average at which the artist and the photo-engraver work, and produces the best results in the printing establishment. As stated before, the important thing is that all of the parties who have to do with a color job should see the job under the same light quality. There is a growing acceptance of this principle, but its full realization will take perhaps years to accomplish.

Many printers say that they run no color catalog work at night even when the job is a rush one. They feel that it is risky to do color work except in daylight. Lighting people, on the other hand, claim that accurate color work can be done at night as well as by day; in fact that it can be done better at night than by day because artificial daylight can be furnished of the necessary color temperature that is absolutely constant regardless of the weather, the time of day or night, the season of the year,

(*To Be Continued*)



4 Compartment Simplex. Capacity 60,000 sheets per 8 hours

Accurate Paper Conditioning with the Southworth Simplex

Uniform conditioning or seasoning of paper stock by SOUTHWORTH SIMPLEX PAPER CONDITIONER speeds up production—saves money—overcomes wrinkling, stretching and shrinking. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write today for further information and list of users. The SOUTHWORTH SIMPLEX is fully patented.

SOUTHWORTH also manufactures Humidifiers, Universal Paper Joggers, Holdfast Hangers, Punching, Round Cornering and Perforating Machinery of all kinds, Register Tables. Special Machines built to individual order.

Register "OK" *First Sheet*

SAVES AT LEAST 75% REGISTER COST

A modern, new machine that reduces register and line-up costs fully 75%. The SOUTHWORTH NATIONAL REGISTER TABLE more than pays for itself in a few months' time. All metal construction. No parts to wear out. Easy to operate. Send today for illustrated literature and prices. The NATIONAL REGISTER TABLE is fully patented.

SOUTHWORTH MACHINE COMPANY

PORTLAND, MAINE

EDES PHOTO-ENGRAVING

EDES SUPERFINE QUALITY ZINC

ZINC

THE STANDARD FOR MORE THAN 80 YEARS

UNIFORMLY CONTROLLED BY MODERN SCIENTIFIC EQUIPMENT

THE EDES MANUFACTURING CO., PLYMOUTH, MASS.

Stocks Carried by the Following Representatives

John H. Heimbuecher Metals Co.,
514 No. Third St., St. Louis, Mo.
Gazzolo Drug and Chemical Co.,
119 So. Green St., Chicago, Ill.
E. H. Walker Supply Co.,
Printcraft Bldg., Washington, D. C.
Selby Mohr,
883 Mission St., San Francisco, Cal.
C. S. Illingworth, 49 Springville Avenue, Buffalo, New York
Thompson-Hayward Chemical Co.,
2228 Blake St., Denver, Colo.
Thompson-Hayward Chemical Co.,
909 2nd St. So., Minneapolis, Minn.
Metzger Photo Supply Co.,
1091 So. Main St., Akron, Ohio
G. C. Dom Supply Co.,
125 East Pearl St., Cincinnati, Ohio

A Sincere Apology TO THE *I.P.*

In 1935, *The Inland Printer* published their "Catalog of Equipment and Supplies for the Graphic Arts." In it appeared a classified directory of supply and equipment sources applicable to the printing and allied arts.

Parts of The Inland Printer directory were reproduced by us in a subsequent issue of our publication commonly referred to as our Catalog Number. This was done without the consent of The Inland Printer and in violation of The Inland Printer's copyright. We therefore respectfully make this public acknowledgment of our error.

PRINTING EQUIPMENT ENGINEER

PEE

New Company Formed

The Kaelo Printing Blocks of America, Inc., with headquarters at 220 West 19th St., New York, N. Y., has been formed recently. The company has been set up to handle the Foote process of engraving Kaelo non-metallic blocks for printing purposes. The company will supply material and tools for making printing plates to lessees of the process.

A.N.P.A.

(*Continued from Page 20*)

conducting experiments in the *Star* plant, Mr. Yeager was of the opinion that small quantities of arsenic in stereotype metal, not to exceed from 0.06 to 0.12 of 1% is beneficial. The use of arsenic, said Mr. Yeager, has resulted in the paper being able to use 133-line screen halftones and that at one time a full page advertisement was scheduled when the *Star* guaranteed good reproduction of 133-line screen cuts on newsprint stock.

Mr. Yeager said the good printing qualities of these plates is due to the increased fluidity as a result of the presence of arsenic in the stereotype metal, in an amount not to exceed 0.12 of 1%. Stereotype metal temperature is maintained at 590 deg. F., and that as the result of arsenic content he carries a smaller percentage of tin in his stereotype metal.

Before concluding his paper, Mr. Yeager said emphatically to the mechanical executives that no one should experiment with arsenic in stereotype metal without the supervision of a metal concern, because the introduction and maintenance of arsenic in stereotype metal is a job that belongs to the metal manufacturer.

Mr. Yeager stated that the affinity of arsenic for iron made its use in composing machines inadvisable, which would result in mouthpiece jets and nozzles becoming clogged.

It seemed that few of the mechanical executives at the meeting had conducted experiments with arsenic other than those who had had trouble at one time or another due to the presence of arsenic in the metal in uncontrolled amounts.

Several representatives of metal companies, however, were present and took issue with Mr. Yeager. One representative stated that arsenic, which is almost always present in minute quantities in printing metals, increases viscosity in metal, or, in other words, it produces "inner friction."

Another representative stated that for the good of the mechanical executive, in case he (the mechanical executive) played with arsenic, that the use of sulphur in the metal mixture should be strictly avoided. The combination of antimony, arsenic and sulphur forms a non-metallic substance, known as "speiss" which connot be removed from the metal under 1500 deg. of heat.

Direct Pressure Molding

At the conclusion of the discussion following Mr. Yeager's address, it was found that Henry Wrasse, Stereotyping Superintendent of the Milwaukee *Journal*, could not be present. Chairman Kauffman called for a raising of hands to determine in how many plants direct pressure is being employed. No one indicated that he was using this method, but Manager W. E. Wines made a few remarks regarding some experiments which had been conducted by John J. Shea, Production Manager of the Worcester (Mass.) *Telegram-Gazette*, which showed that the rolling of mats resulted in variations in the thickness of the mat at the bottom of the depressions in different places according to the density of the printing elements. At that time leaders molded deeper than halftone areas.

Because there was time before adjournment at the disposal of the Tuesday morning meeting, Chairman Kauffman announced that the meeting would take up several topics provided on the program for discussion.

Type High Chases

George H. Fuller, Stereotype Superintendent of the Cleveland *Press*, stated that the subject of chases interested him very much, since he was buying some which would be type high and that he hoped through this means to eliminate difficulty with unsatisfactory molding of the type nearest leading side of the chase. At present he is using 0.070 in. depth bolsters in place of the usual 0.100 in. depth bolsters to avoid distorting the mat while molding.

Molding Machine Idle Roller

Under the subject of molding, which included blankets and mat stretch, several stereotyping superintendents discussed the removal of the gear key so as to make the impression roller on molding machines full-floating. Apparently, pulling the key improves the quality of the rolled mat but does not eliminate mat stretch.

By removing the gear key and fitting in an adjustable clutch to control the movement of the impression roller on his mat molding machine,

SAVE $50,000

To close an estate . . .

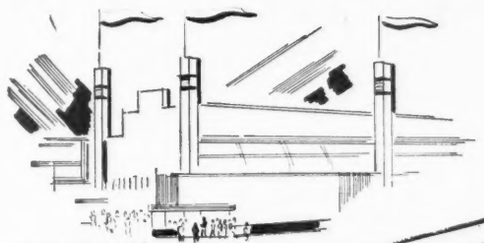
We offer 4-color Gravure Perfecting Web Press at a very low price.

Suitable for newspaper up to 250,000 circulation wanting to run highest quality 8-page regular size weekly color supplement. A real *"break"* for a paper of even 100,000 circulation—

And for commercial printers desiring to build highest quality gravure business.

Offered subject to prior sale only—WRITE OR TELEGRAPH to Box 42, Printing EQUIPMENT Engineer, 1276 West 3rd Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

"It's CLEVELAND in 1936"



GREAT LAKES EXPOSITION

THE CLEVELAND NEWS
Night Edition
Convention Personalities
LANDON COUNTS 480 ON THE FIRST BALLOT;
CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER
FINAL EDITION
BORAH CAMP LINKS LANDON, NEW DEAL
Kansans Come to See Home State Boy Make Good
FULL TEXT OF ATTACK ON LANDON
QUOTES STATEMENTS AS EVIDENCE; GETS HUNT OF
The Cleveland Press
NIGHT EDITION
LANDON GAINS DESPITE BORAH FIGHT
Convention Delegates and G. O. P. Leaders Prepare for National Conclave Here

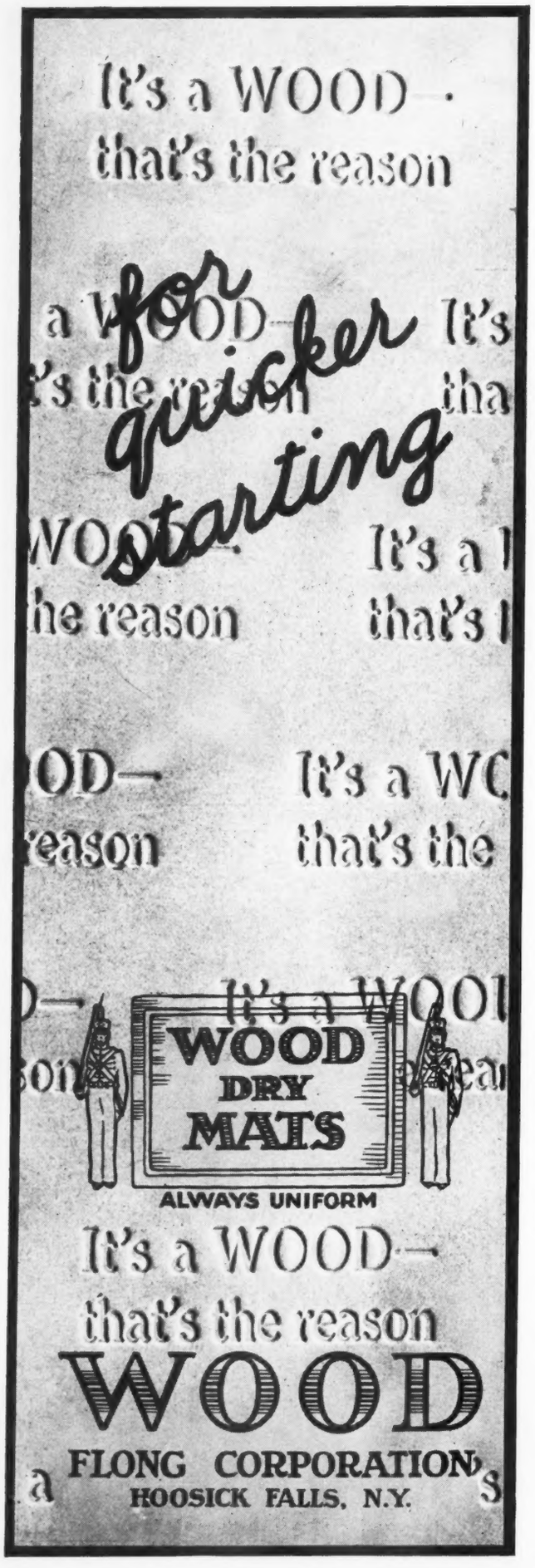
Visitors are flocking to Cleveland this year. The Republican Convention—the Great Lakes Exposition—the American Legion Convention and many other attractions and gatherings are the reasons why "It's Cleveland in 1936."

These big events will be reviewed in millions of lines in the Cleveland newspapers. Each of the papers will present the news in different manner and viewpoint, but they are in accord when it comes to type metal—they all use Imperial. The reasons for Imperial Type Metal's popularity are—economy, better printing quality and the confidence that their type metal is always in proper balance.

IMPERIAL TYPE METAL COMPANY

PHILADELPHIA • NEW YORK • LOS ANGELES • CHICAGO

Imperial



Valuable Guide

We like *Printing* EQUIPMENT *Engineer* because the technical articles carried show the engineering viewpoint, which is not the case in most of the trade periodicals. The patent section and technical literature section are very valuable. The Equipment and Supplies Number is a valuable guide and we hope you will continue to publish it annually.

Robert F. Reed, Dept. of Litho. Research,
University of Cincinnati,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

Otto Kurrle, of the Moline (Ill.) *Dispatch*, stated that by adjusting the clutch he can control the stretch of a mat in such a way that the mat will be exactly the same size as the form and clings to the form like a wet mat. Mr. Kurrle stated he employs a rubber creeper, a cork and a molding sheet when molding mats. He observed also that he takes off two notches of pressure when the roller idles.

Upon being requested to do so by the chair, Edward G. Ahearn of the Hearst Publications, New York, N. Y., stated that he had displaced the top gear one tooth less in timing than the bottom gear and had subsequently made the impression roller free riding but did not notice any control in the stretching of the mat. He stated also that better mats were secured.

R. C. Seymour, Kansas City *Journal-Post*, stated he had removed the key from the top gear on two machines of identical construction in his plant. On one machine operating under similar conditions, there was considerable decrease in mat stretch but there was no change in the mats rolled on the other machine.

Tuesday Afternoon Meeting

Charles H. Ruth, Superintendent of the Washington (D. C.) *Star*, was scheduled to speak on "Coordination of Composing Room Activities" at the Tuesday afternoon meeting. Illness prevented him from being present and his paper was read by Leon A. Link, Composing Room Superintendent of the Des Moines *Register* and *Tribune*.

Captain Ruth's paper dealt with "house cleaning" in relation to improved production and a typical analysis wherein ad copy flow, markup and composition have been coordinated by arranging the starting times of various operators and ad compositors. An analysis of the various types used over a period of a week totaling in excess of 420 pages revealed the necessity for weeding out many little used matrix faces in order to simplify production in the composing room.

It was asserted that:

> It would pay many of the larger newspaper offices to make a type analysis as many of them have from 400 to 500 type faces listed in their specimen books. One paper in Chicago has more than 600 faces listed compared with 225 on the Des Moines *Register* and *Tribune*.

Through the same analytical methods used in studying the frequency of use of type faces, the selection of border faces available to advertisers has been reduced from 130 to 72.

Type Face Codification

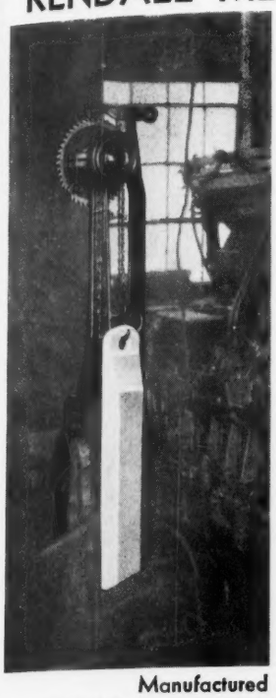
A complete codification of all the type faces in the composing room has been effected in order to simplify identification of any particular face as well as to expedite the time required for the layout men to mark up advertising copy for the compositors. Each type face has been given a symbol consisting of from 1 to 4 characters in order to avoid the necessity for writing the full name of the face on the copy when marking up.

Other things considered by Mr. Ruth in his paper were that close checking has proved that keyboard machine operation on many short lines is not economical; a method for marking and sawing high and low base cast by the stereotype method which is not to be destroyed; the control of copy flow, machine composition and assembly of composition by the rearranging of starting time of many of the printers. A copy flow chart has made possible the intelligent control of the force and of various operations to suit conditions.

After Mr. Link had completed reading Captain Ruth's paper, several mechanical executives spoke of the need for "house cleaning" from time to time. G. F. Roberts, Capper Publications, stated he had codified type faces in use in his plant after discarding all duplicates.

In order to prevent his equipment from becoming unwieldy, Leon Link said it had been his custom to discard something every time new equipment had been added. He stated that in his plant floor space was at a premium, but that nearly all plants could discard little used type and borders without decreased efficiency.

SAVE TIME, MONEY AND METAL—USE
KENDALL METAL FEEDERS
ON YOUR
LINOTYPES
OR
INTERTYPES



- *5 Minutes to Install*
- *Simple Operation*
- *Fully Automatic*
- *Feeds 35 lb. Ingot*
- *Satisfaction Guaranteed*

PRICED AT
$35.00
Including 2 Molds

Manufactured and Sold by
COFFING HOIST COMPANY
DANVILLE, ILLINOIS

Also Sold by Mergenthaler Linotype Company

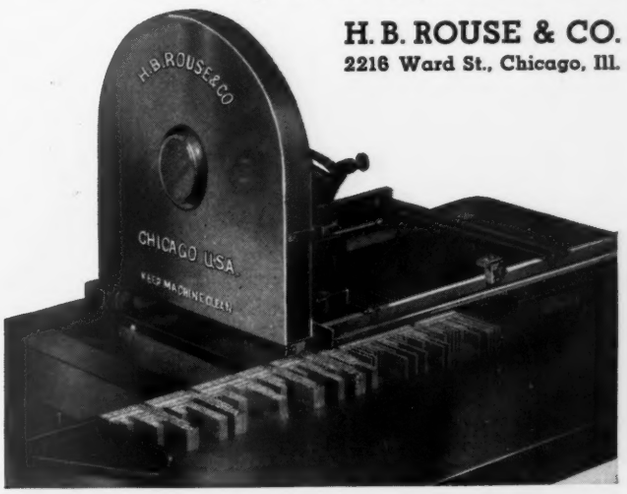
Rouse
BAND SAW

Though this statement of performance might indicate complicated machinery, the Rouse Band Saw is simple in construction and easy to operate.

A new circular showing the latest improvements on the Rouse Band Saw describes and illustrates every step in the Rouse Band Saw operation.

It contains information of value to those who may be familiar with the original Band Saw. A request for this circular implies no obligation. Write today.

Cuts a Full Galley of Slugs in 35 Seconds



H. B. ROUSE & CO.
2216 Ward St., Chicago, Ill.

Single Series Head Type

The use of a single series of type for heads centralized on one machine for head-setting purposes has worked out to fine advantage in the composing room of the Omaha (Neb.) *World-Herald* of which Ray G. Leach is superintendent. In this plant Bookman with its italic in various sizes has been adopted for all heads in the paper. The editorial departments can use this face in any combination and in any size but no other type faces are available for heads.

Copifit System

In order to do away with practically all guesswork in the marking up of copy in the composing room, Harold Winn of the San Bernardino (Calif.) *Sun*, stated that he had reduced his costs greatly through the use of the Copifit System.

Photoprint Ad Composition

"The Photoprint System for Local Display Ads" was discussed and demonstrated by C. W. Govier, Mechanical Superintendent of the Boston *Herald-Traveler*. Mr. Govier exhibited many specimens of intricate advertising composition of all sizes which had been handled by the Photoprint method in use in the *Herald-Traveler* plant. As was described in the January *Printing Equipment Engineer*, in an article written by Reginald Tranter, assistant to Mr. Govier, the Photoprint System is peculiarly adaptable to difficult advertising composition in the matter of reducing composition costs and the obtaining of more nearly perfect effects in tricky composition.

Mr. Govier explained that on occasions when an advertiser sent in a mat, either in border form or one containing many mortises, that a flat cast was made and a proof taken from the cast. The proof is then mounted and the type matter which is to occupy the spaces in the boxes is also proofed and pasted upon the proof of the border. The paste-up is then photostated. The photostat is sent to the advertiser for OK or corrections, as the case may be. Corrections in the type matter are made on the galley, a new proof taken and the corrected proof is pasted in the space where the previously pasted proof was attached. The corrected paste-up is then sent to the engraving room where the cut is made.

Besides advertisements containing many angle boxes mortised in the design, Mr. Govier exhibited some very fine specimens of ad composition containing art work with type matter superimposed, all of which were done by his Photoprint method.

He stated that while he selected what in his judgment are the best printers, yet special training is not required for printers to be able to work in the department. The regular art department of the plant assists with the work incidental to the Photoprint department.

In response to a question by a composing room foreman who asked: "Doesn't your system tend to spoil advertisers and encourage them to submit bad copy?" Mr. Govier replied:

> Perhaps it does, but it also encourages much new advertising, and has built a tremendous increase in our business, which was 387 pages larger in the first 19 weeks of this year than the same period last year, with exactly the same labor costs involved. Also printers have always had bad copy submitted. You can see it in every shop. Tough copy existed before this system was heard of.

Transparent Mortise Justification Means

After Mr. Govier had finished his talk and the exhibition of more than 25 examples of Photoprint work, some discussion got under way with respect to various methods for handling difficult composition in the composing room. Leon Link explained the use of a glass pane laid over a multi-mortised stereotype cast in the galley. The ad compositor can see beneath the glass as to where his justifications are located and the necessity for lifting the stereotype cast frequently is avoided.

CLINE-WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT
ALTERNATING CURRENT
FOR OFFSET PRESSES
DIRECT CURRENT
ENGINEERED FOR... LOCAL CONDITIONS
CLINE SYSTEM
DESIGNED FOR... PRESS REQUIREMENTS

DIXON'S TRIPLE-ACTION MOLD POLISH

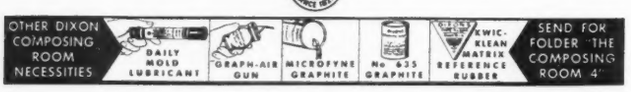
The Quickest—Safest—Most Lubricative Mold Cleaner & Polish

Unless the name TRIPLE-ACTION follows name of DIXON it is not the product of the Joseph Dixon Crucible Co., makers of the world-famous No. 635 Graphite for space bands, etc.

Send for free trial sample or full size giant safety-edged can, mailed anywhere in U. S. A. 75c stamps —stocked everywhere by supply houses. Write for their names.

JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE CO., Jersey City, N. J.

LOOK FOR THIS TRADE MARK ON COVER OF RED CAN



SPACEBANDS—75c each

Sizes available: Regular, Teletype, Thin, Extra Thin and Jumbo

SEND FOR CATALOG

REID BROTHERS CO. Inc.

BEVERLY, MASSACHUSETTS

Monotype Parts Rebuilt

for discriminating plants in every state

Newton's Mach. Shop

Est. 1925

211 High Ave., Cleveland, O.

How Many Proofs for Advertisers

During the discussion, someone raised the question as to how many proofs should be provided the advertiser. Leonard C. Michaels of the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, said that it was customary in some cases to furnish advertisers with 25 copies each of the first, second and third revise proofs. Mr. Govier said six proofs was his average. There was unanimous agreement that advertisers need education. Mr. Govier, however, said that

> Some ad clients sound unreasonable at times but 90 per cent are really good fellows who are willing to cooperate in every reasonable way and we find the new system irons out most of the troubles that occur.

Mr. Govier stated that there was a tendency in the Photoprint process for 5½-pt. type faces to thicken slightly in the plate.

After adjournment, many mechanical executives went forward to examine Mr. Govier's display at close range. Deepest interest was exhibited in the crude layouts furnished by some advertisers and the resultant finished composition as it appeared in the paper with art work. It was pointed out during the examination that all rules for boxes joined perfectly and that type matter can be fitted without difficulty in its space and at just the right angle which will please the advertiser since it is only a matter of shifting the proof which is to be cemented to the pasteup.

Makeup Tables

Leon Link rose to give some figures on what had been accomplished through the use of makeup tables in the composing room of the Des Moines *Register* and *Tribune*. He stated that in his plant floor space is very valuable since the plant has grown considerably within the past few years. The gaining of floor space has reduced traffic 50 per cent and the stereotype superintendent states the pages come through at edition time to his department from the composing room as well as with the individual trucks formerly used. Pages are trnasferred from one department to another by means of six lift trucks. For discussion of this subject see Mr. Link's article in the March issue of *Printing* Equipment *Engineer*.

Tuesday Evening Departmental Meetings

Pressmen's Meeting

J. W. Addison, Pressroom Superintendent of the Hartford *Times*, called the meeting to order at 8 o'clock Tuesday evening. For some reason the meeting became very noisy upon introduction of the first topic for discussion related to stereotype plates. The question, it was decided, was a problem for the stereotypers to answer. After a time, the meeting settled down to consideration of some of the topics outlined in the program, principally with reference to waste records and ink consumption.

In the matter of ink consumption data, F. C. Blattert of the Canton (O.) *Repository*, stated that he had a problem to present before the meeting. He would like to secure information from some of the mechanical executives present about ink consumption records and perhaps some one could give him a better method of keeping track of ink consumption than the method he is using. He stated there was an unaccountable disproportion of ink consumption in comparison with paper consumption between the light months of the year and the fall-and-winter months when the papers are larger.

G. A. Disher of the Southam Newspapers, Montreal, Can., observed that in his opinion comparisons of ink consumption records with plants other than your own are unfair because of varying conditions in newsprint moisture and other elements. He said records in plants of the Southam Company show a variation in consumption per 1000 eight-page papers from 1.47 per cent to 2.12 per cent.

S. H. Kauffman, Assistant Business Manager of the Washington (D. C.) *Star*, rose to say that he hoped all mechanical executives would be partial to the practice of keeping ink consumption records as such records are valuable for use within the office itself.

A. L. Lengel, Production Manager of the Oakland (Calif.) *Tribune*, thought it would be a good idea for mechanical executives to encourage the confinement of run-of-paper color to "light" days in the newspaper plant, such as Monday, Wednesday and Thursday. Running color on these days would be profitable and would stimulate the use of color advertising.

CLINE-WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

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FOR NEWSPAPER PRESSES

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Photoengravers' Meeting

D. D. Curriden, Superintendent of Photoengraving, Minneapolis *Star*, presided at the Photoengravers' meeting on Tuesday evening. The qualities of strip film cameras and wet plate cameras were discussed in lively fashion. Arthur H. Gaebel, engraver for the J. David Stern Newspapers, who mentioned in his paper before the Conference session on Monday that all of his papers used wet plate cameras, defended the use of the wet plate equipment. R. G. Leach, Superintendent of the Omaha (Neb.) *World-Herald*, spoke in favor of strip film equipment. Cost figures and time records were brought out in the discussion.

Fred F. Uhl, Photoengraving Superintendent of the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* and Thomas Godfrey who serves in the same capacity for the Cleveland *Press*, rose to testify in favor of the Douthitt diaphragm control system for negatives. Both executives stated the use of the system had paid for itself the first year and had prevented many errors.

In reply to the query about strip film staying on the glass, it was suggested by one of the engraving executives that the plate should first be coated with a substratum such as gelatine before stripping.

Photoengravers' Alcohol

In the discussion about perfecting cold top enamel, it was suggested that a specially denatured alcohol or green developer can be obtained from the supply houses which would serve the purpose. However, it was contended that variations in U. S. Government formula for alcoholic denaturants were shown to be the basic cause for trouble. The photoengravers at the meeting passed a resolution requesting the Mechanical Department to cooperate with Photoengraving Union officials in obtaining government privileges for securing suitable industrial alcohols.

Wednesday Morning Meeting

At the Wednesday morning meeting, J. W. Addison, Pressroom Superintendent of the Hartford *Times*, made his report for the Committee on Definitions. After some discussion among the mechanical executives the following definitions for show-through, strike-through, offset and smut were adopted:

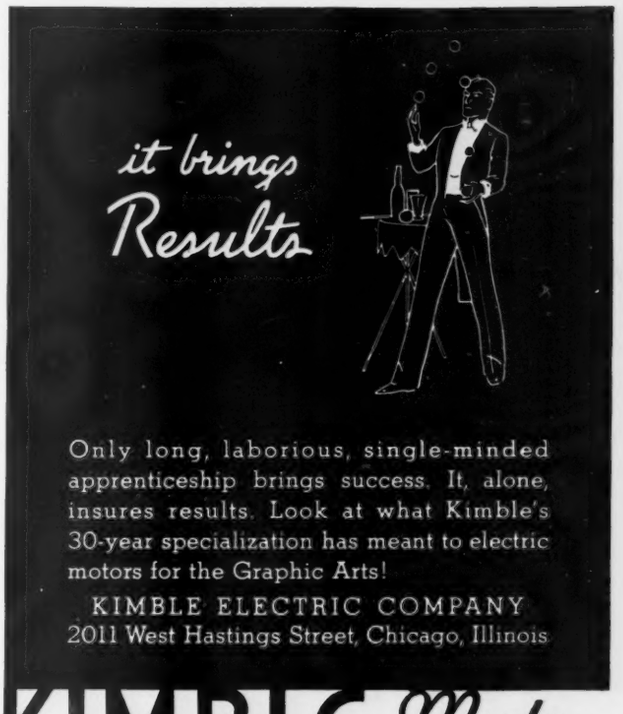
1—Show-through shall be used to mean that condition where printing on the opposite side of the paper is visible through the paper.
(Comment: Show-through is caused by paper transparency or lack of opacity or to ink intensity.)
2—Strike-through shall be used to refer to that condition where excessive ink penetration is evident.
(Comment: The "penetration" is visible upon the opposite side of the printed sheet.)
3—Offset shall be used to mean the transferrence (to the first impression page) of the ink that has accumulated upon the second impression cylinder blanket.
4—Smut shall be used to mean the offset that takes place beyond the printing cylinders.
(Comment: Smut, which was suggested by A. H. Burns, was added to the list of definitions after discussion from the floor. It includes all offset or smudging resulting from contact of any part of the press after the paper has passed the printing cylinders, such as might be caused by nipping and creasing rollers, or to the trolleys, or the smut which might be caused in handling the papers after leaving the press itself.)

Newsprint Discussed by McCormick

"What Little I Know About Newspaper Manufacture" was the title of the talk assigned to Col. R. R. McCormick, Publisher of the Chicago *Tribune*. Talking informally, Colonel McCormick said he based his discussion on research which had been completed by the *Tribune* in anticipation of building a new paper mill. He stated that the old mill had been in operation since 1912 and soon would be uneconomical to operate, and that the *Tribune* had signed a contract a long time ago for the building of a new mill and said "It's about time we lived up to our contract."

Spruce wood, according to Colonel McCormick, has no effective substitute in the manufacture of chemical pulp and any other wood added must be considered an adulterant. In explaining the steps in manufacture and listing the variable cost factors he said no one can say what the cost of a ton of paper will be in every mill. The *Tribune*, speaking roughly, is spending $10 a cord for wood and a cord of wood makes a ton of paper. For power in mixing, grinding, screening, and so on, he listed the price at about $4.80 per ton of paper. Coal heat for cooking runs about $1.50 per ton of paper.

Colonel McCormick stated that by the use of a new machine, in place of several men on the conveyor loading platforms, all bark is completely removed from the wood. He was happy to say that it was not necessary



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to lay off a single man because the *Tribune* mill utilizes these men to remove all stray bark and knots after the wood leaves the bark-removing drums.

Another factor in the better manufacture of newsprint is that the dampest wood is run through the ground pulp mill and the driest wood is put through the sulphite mill.

Great care and control are used throughout the entire manufacturing process, especial attention being paid to getting all possible moisture out of the sheet of newsprint before it goes into the driers. *Tribune* newsprint runs from 7 per cent to 8 per cent moisture, which is the amount found to give best results.

Great care is used in handling newsprint within the plant, rough handling is guarded against and the moisture is carefully checked.

The points enumerated by the speaker are instrumental in the results the *Tribune* has accomplished in bettering newsprint as well as the results achieved by the *Tribune* in printing upon its newsprint.

Newsprint and Ink Control

In the discussion following Colonel McCormick's address, W. G. Dodge, Chemist associated with the New York Daily *News*, described the newsprint and ink control methods employed by the *News*. As his talk progressed, he explained the construction and use of instruments used in the *News'* laboratory.

Among the important control measures he stressed the constant checking of penetration and the smoothness of newsprint, and stated that maximum weight, opacity and brilliance of the stock should be constant aims. He suggested that the A.N.P.A. membership should authorize the establishment of a newsprint production experimental laboratory to sponsor progress in fundamental chemical and physical processes which cannot be achieved under daily operating conditions.

Accuracy of Waste Figures

Immediately following the delivery of Mr. Dodge's paper, Manager W. E. Wines discussed the accuracy of the newsprint waste reports issued periodically from his New York office and explained to the members how their figures were arrived at. Commenting on the same subject, Chairman Kauffman corroborated Mr. Wines' remarks and urged mechanical executives not to be content with apparently low waste figures in their own plants, but if, in comparison with figures from other plants operated similarly, they should strive to lower their own records. Waste records are of great value within the plant for comparative purposes.

• Technical Literature

Readers of *Printing* Equipment *Engineer* who are interested, may secure any of the Books, Catalogs or Bulletins listed below by checking the literature desired in the square opposite the title. Mark carefully only that literature which you wish to receive. Fill out the coupon and send it to us. The literature will be forwarded gratis except where noted.

☐ *Condensed Proof Press Catalog*—Illustrates and gives specifications for 25 models of proof presses.

☐ *Brochure*—Showing City compact and Compact Bold in use by means of practical examples.

☐ *Bulletin*—Illustrates and describes 24-hour instruments for recording on charts room temperatures and electric consumption of motors, lamps, fans, heaters or signs used in or about the printing plant.

☐ *Superior Newspaper Supplies*—Illustrated booklet giving prices and descriptions.

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☐ *Profits Plus*—Printed and die-cut two-color folder done on a 12 x 18 automatic press.

☐ *Dx Newspaper Rollers*—Folder describes rollers made from syntehtic materials for newspaper printing presses.

☐ *Color Pulls*—Four-page newsprint demonstration sheet printed in black and color on Unitubular press.

☐ *Modernize Photoengraving Plant*—Booklet illustrates and describes photoengraving equipment for use with stripfilm. Examples of work obtained with equipment also given.

☐ *Booklet*—Demonstrating results obtained by printing black and color plates on various kinds of rough paper stock. Plates were made in electric etching machine.

☐ *Rouse Band Saw*—Illustrated bulletin showing mechanical features and how the saw is operated.

☐ *How To Make Plant Surveys With Graphic Instruments*—Illustrated bulletin shows how to make efficient application of power and labor to production processes. By use of system, the condition of equipment, power use, employe time and the handling of equipment by workmen may be determined.

☐ *Clark Lift-Jack Platforms*—Four-page bulletin illustrates and describes line of platforms or skids with separable lift-jack handle for moving paper stock and other bulky materilas about the plant.

☐ *Bulletin*—Describes heavy duty electric telescopic stacker for piling newsprint rolls.

☐ *Reduce Dross Loss 40 to 50%*—Bulletin illustrates and describes dross sifter for use at the top of dross drums by which means dross may be sifted to separate solid particles from the powder which passes through screen combination into the drum.

☐ *Brush Charting Service*—Charts to be used either in ring binder or as separate folders in the usual letter-size filing drawer. Charts are so arranged that the mechanical executive can supply convenient memorandum data for the reordering of motor brushes used in his plant. Also tells how to order brushes.

☐ *Truck Bulletin*—Illustrates and describes Clark Lift-Jack Units for handling paper stock in the printing plant.

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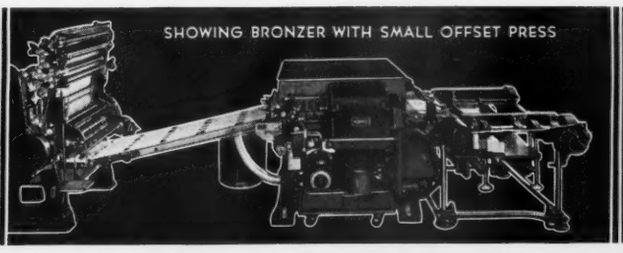

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Named Composing Room Superintendent

Ray H. Krekeler, a linotype operator, has been named to the position of composing room superintendent of the Youngstown (O.) *Telegram*. Mr. Krekeler succeeds Morton J. Metker. Mr. Krekeler served his apprenticeship in the plant of the Quality Typesetting Co., Cincinnati, and has worked in various plants in Ohio, Kentucky and West Virginia.

A. T. F., Inc.

On May 14, Thomas R. Jones, President of American Type Founders, Incorporated (formerly American Type Founders Co.) stated reorganization is now complete. "This means," said President Jones, "that the old company will continue to operate as before, but under a new name: American Type Founders, Incorporated. American Type Founders Sales Corporation (wholly owned sales subsidiary) continues to operate. Reorganization finds our company in the strongest financial position in years."

Dunkak Sails For Europe

E. B. Dunkak, Vice President and Sales Manager of The C. M. Kemp Mfg. Co., Baltimore, Md., sailed on the S.S. Washington, June 3rd, for a six weeks' trip to England and continental Europe, during which time he will contact European associates of the Kemp Company.

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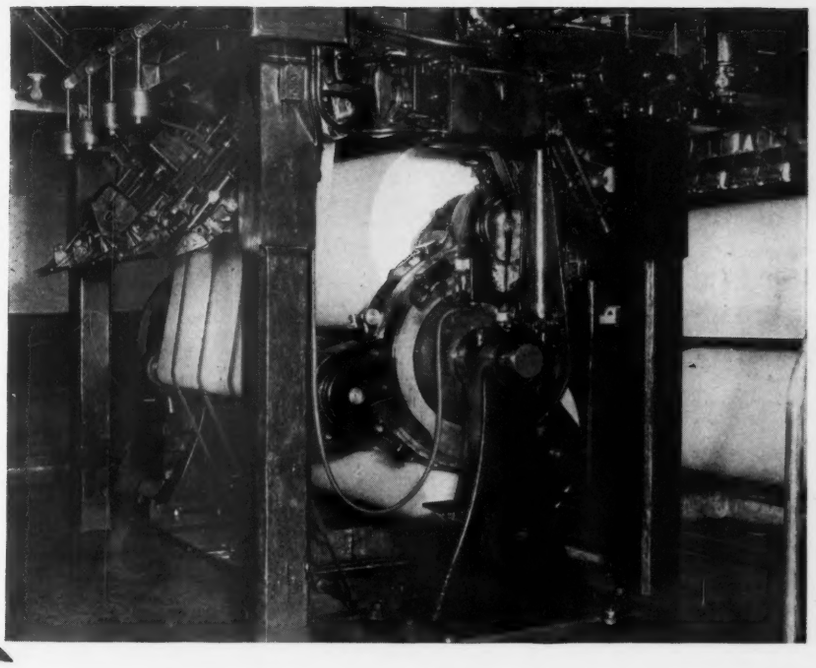

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